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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 3 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Haripura To Settle Communal Problem

No Surrender To Governors

Working Committee's Confidential Document

MANDATE TO CONGRESS MINISTERS

Leftist Criticism Considered Destructive

That immediate steps towards solving the vexed Hindu-Muslim problem should be taken and the Congress should make the first move towards achieving that goal, is stated to have been the unanimous decision of the Congress Working Committee which met again at Mr. Bhulabhai's residence on Monday morning.

IT WAS FELT THAT THE PRESENT WAS THE MOST OPPORTUNE TIME TO MAKE SUCH A MOVE, AND THAT, THE CONGRESS BEING THE BIGGEST POLITICAL ORGANISATION IN THE COUNTRY, SHOULD TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE MATTER.

GANDHIJI AGREES?

It appears that Gandhiji also agrees with the views of the members of the Working Committee, and at present, the Committee seems to be engaged in finding out the best method of approach to the problem.

MINISTERS EXPLAIN

The Committee were also engaged on Monday in acquainting themselves with the various problems facing the Congress Ministries, especially in Madras, Bombay and Bihar. They also heard the viewpoints of the Ministers concerned on the several complaints received against their actions.

A definite step towards achieving Hindu-Muslim Unity is contemplated by the Congress Working Committee, which discussed the vexed question at its meeting on Monday morning at Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai's residence at Warden Road. All those members that are in the city attended the meeting.

The latest statement by the Congress President on the question is said to be the first step towards the goal of Hindu-Muslim Unity. It appears that the statement was issued by Panditji after it had been shown to Mahatma Gandhi and some of the members of the Congress Working Committee.

After thrashing out the whole question threadbare this morning and also as to how the approach should be made, the Committee decided to seek the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, whom they are visiting in the evening. Three or four members of the Committee will visit Mahatmaji and place before them their views on the question.

It appears that all the members of the Working Committee are agreed that no stone should be left unturned to achieve the end. Gandhiji himself is stated to be in favour of some definite steps being taken towards that end immediately.

The Hindu-Muslim Pact is expected to be the achievement of the Haripura Session of the Congress. The Working Committee is expected to make the first move in the direction.

The Working Committee was also engaged in the morning in discussing the much discussed question "What really is Civil Liberty"? It appears that the Working Committee had before it some of the speeches of Congressmen which were considered by the Ministries concerned as definitely inflamatory. Certain complaints have also been sent to the Working Committee against Congress officials' speeches. With authoritative law books in front of them the members discussed the whole question of violence and non-violence and the attitude of the Congress Ministries towards those who make inflammatory speeches, whether Congressmen or otherwise. After reviewing it and discussing with the Ministers of provinces concerned the Working Committee is expected to issue a comprehensive statement regarding the Working of the Ministries explaining Civil Liberty and the

(Continued on page 7 Col 5)

INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTERS

BOMBAY: Jan. 3.

During the three-hours' morning sitting to-day, the Congress Working Committee examined in detail and approved the "Instrument of Instructions," intended for the guidance of the Congress Premiers and Ministers. This was prepared by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, and was given final touches last night.

It is understood that the members of the Working Committee offered minor amendments. The document is being kept a closely guarded secret and will not be issued to the Press. It will be confidentially circulated among the Congress Premiers.

GOVERNORS V. CABINETS.

The "United Press" gathers that the important document, 'inter alia' gives instructions as to resolving conflicts between Congress Cabinets and the Governors and advises firm stand against any interference or action taken by the Governors without consulting the Ministers.

It appears, cases have been brought to the notice of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee when Governors have sanctioned prosecutions or in other matters taken independent action in certain provinces, notably United Provinces and Orissa against the wishes of the Ministers.

The cases having been brought to the notice of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, it was considered necessary to issue clear and definite instructions for future guidance.—United Press.

WORKING COMMITTEE IN SESSION

Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pt. Jawaharlal and Acharya Narendra Deo, on their arrival at Bhulabhai's residence on Sunday morning to attend the Congress Cabinet Meeting.

IS BOMBAY ALERT?

R. A. F. Bombers Will Test You To-day

Citizens' "Black-out" Measures For Safety Against Possible Air Raids

(From Our Special Correspondent).

Three Royal Air Force Bombers from Ambala and one civil aeroplane will fly over the city this evening, carrying Military and Naval Commanding Officers, who will watch from the air, the "black-out" measures adopted by the citizens.

As the machines drone above, anti-aircraft guns already placed at several centres in the city and manned by the troops, will attempt to follow the course of the flying 'planes.

Neither the bombing 'planes nor the anti-aircraft guns will use any ammunition in the present manoeuvres, as such a firing is obviously risky. The aeroplanes will fly about 2,000 feet high, making a survey of the city below. The three R.A.F. Bombers will carry Military Officers and Chief Umpire. The Naval Officers will fly in the civil aeroplane belonging to the Bombay Flying Club.

AT SUNSET.

The "black-out" time would be from 7-10 p.m. That means practically that no public lights are to be switched on till 7-10 in the evening.

The Bombay Gas Company and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company will put out all lights used for street and public lighting.

The lights used by the business houses and on advertisement display, may, unless put out, play a prominent part in attracting the attention of the enemy craft.

As far as lighting inside buildings is concerned, no restriction is imposed except that the citizens are to see that the lights will not cast any reflection outside so as to give any clue to the raiders. For, that will only enable the aircraft to make out the landmarks below and thus find out the target of attack easily.

If their "black-out" precautions are carried out to the degree of perfection, and if the city remains under an ideal "black-out," all that the observers in the aircraft will find, will be a dark-mass of land which does not show up any particular target, which may be the objective of the raiders.

TO-DAY'S "BLACK-OUT"

To Last From 6-14 (Sunset) To 7-10 p.m.

Readers are reminded that the experimental "black-out" in connection with air raid precautions will take place from Sunset (6-14 p.m. to 7-10 p.m.) today (Tuesday), and they are requested to co-operate with the authorities in keeping their lights shaded or screened during this period.

Thousands Of Govt. Troops Killed?

Fierce Fighting In Arctic Weather For Recapture Of Teruel

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Several thousand Government troops were killed, according to a Salamanca communique, reporting the Insurgent occupation of Villastar, five miles south-west of Teruel.

Meanwhile, Barcelona communique claims that Teruel has not yet been retaken by the insurgents despite fierce fighting in Arctic weather.

The results of the fighting are claimed to be frankly favourable to the Government.—Reuter.

BRITISH M.P.'s FOR SPAIN

LONDON: Jan. 3.

Nine Labour members of the House of Commons, including four Opposition front-benchers, left London on a visit to Spain on the invitation of the Spanish Government.

Another party, including the leaders of railwaymen and miners, will make a similar visit in ten days' time.—Reuter.

REFUGEES FROM RUMANIA

Contingent Of Jewish Women And Children In Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE: Jan. 3.

The first two groups of the Jewish refugees from Rumania, chiefly women and children, have arrived at Uzhorod, Eastern Czechoslovakia, where a relief fund has been opened. More refugees are expected.—Reuter.

IMPRISONMENT OF EX-KAKORI PRISONERS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

An adjournment motion regarding the imprisonment of Ex-Kakori Case prisoners has been tabled by Mr. B. D. Pande for discussion in the Central Assembly.—United Press.

KAMALA NEHRU HOSPITAL

U. P. Govt. Sanctions Lease Of Land Near Anand Bhawan On Nominal Rent

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: Jan. 3.

Government has sanctioned the lease of a piece of land near Anand Bhawan, on a nominal rent for the construction of Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital. The construction work is likely to commence from next month.

Mahatma Gandhi has been invited to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, but he may not come owing to ill-health.

The Fund Committee will meet in Bombay this week and draw up a programme of construction work.

LONDON: Under Rugby Union Rules Rosslyn Park beat Fettesian Lorettonians by 22 points to 19.

Foundation Of World Peace

ROOSEVELT DECLARES FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

"To Command Respect For Our Rights We Must Be Strong In Self-Defence"

WASHINGTON: January 3.

Unswerving faith in the future of Democratic Government was expressed by President Roosevelt in his eagerly awaited address to the second regular session of the 75th Congress.

Civilised Approach To Peace

"OUR NATION," SAID THE PRESIDENT, "HAS KEPT THE PEACE DESPITE PROVOCATIONS, WHICH IN OTHER DAYS, BECAUSE OF THEIR SERIOUSNESS, COULD WELL HAVE ENGENDERED A WAR. THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE SHOWN A CAPACITY FOR RESTRAINT AND CIVILISED APPROACH TO THE PURPOSES OF PEACE.

Need Of Strong Self-Defence

"RESOLUTE IN OUR DETERMINATION TO RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS AND COMMAND RESPECT FOR OUR OWN RIGHTS, WE MUST KEEP OURSELVES ADEQUATELY STRONG IN SELF-DEFENCE. WE PROPOSE TO OBSERVE, AS WE HAVE DONE IN THE PAST, OUR OWN TREATY OBLIGATIONS, BUT WE CANNOT BE CERTAIN OF RECIPROCITY ON THE PART OF OTHERS.

Foundation Of World Peace

"It would seem that world peace through International Agreements is safest in the hands of the Democratic Representative Governments—in other words, World Peace is more greatly jeopardised in and by those countries, where Democracy has been discarded. Our people believe that Democracy will be restored or established in those nations which to-day know it not. In that faith lies the future Peace of mankind."—Reuter.

LARGE HAUL OF FIRE ARMS

Police Seize Material Meant For Palestine Terrorists

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3.

According to Arab sources, the Lebanes police seized a large haul of arms at Tripoli, where rifles, revolvers, machine guns and dynamite were discovered, supposed to be ready for removal by Palestine terrorists.—Reuter.

TO HANG FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS

JERUSALEM, Jan. 3.

An Arab was hanged at Acre for illegal possession of arms, being the second so executed since the institution of the new Military Courts.—Reuter.

HANGCHOW JAPANESE IN DANGER

HANKOW, Jan. 3.

The Japanese in Hangchow are in danger of encirclement by the Chinese, whose vanguard has neared the Hangchow Railway Station, according to Chinese reports.—Reuter.

NO PEACE PROSPECT

Japanese Terms To China Stiff

HANKOW, Jan. 3.

The concensus of opinion here is that the second German attempt to mediate between China and Japan is likely to fail as the Japanese terms are stated to be so stiff that even Chinese pacifists are against its acceptance.—Reuter.

SURPRISE CHINESE AIR RAID

SHANGHAI Jan. 3

It is claimed that a surprise Chinese air raid on Nanking resulted in the destruction of two Japanese bombers on the ground.

Over 5,000 Chinese ex-residents, with special passes, crossed the western perimeter of Shanghai into the Japanese occupied territory, which was re-opened this morning.—Reuter.

FOR CONGRESS GADI

Tamil-Nad Proposes Subhas And Azad

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

To-day being the last date for nomination of candidates for the Presidentship of the Congress, it is learnt that so far two groups of nominations have been sent up from Tamil Nad to the A.I.C.C., one choosing Mr Subhas Chandra Bose, and the other Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

It is understood that a group of delegates from Andhra have proposed the name of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya also for the Presidentship.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU FOR CAWNPORE

BOMBAY, January 3.

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves on the evening of Wednesday (5th instant) for Cawnpore to resume the Labour Enquiry Committee work.—United Press

JAWAHAR'S FRONTIER PROGRAMME

PESHAWAR, Jan. 3.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has informed Dr. Khan Sahib that he would probably be visiting the Frontier Provinces about the 20th January and not before that.—A.P.

UPROAR IN EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT

CAIRO, January 3.

An uproar broke out in Parliament, when the Secretary read out the Prorogation Decree.

Nahas Pasha was called to order when he rose to speak and remained on his feet shouting: "In the name of the Fatherland."

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted smart ladies and gentlemen to advertise house to house and sell KILOL a new disinfectant and insecticide on pay. See Distributor, Gents 10-12 a.m. Ladies 2-4 p.m. Plot 541 Opp. King's Circle, Matunga Bombay 19 (9602)

Wanted straightforward, intelligent youngmen with personality and good knowledge of English and Gujarati with or without previous experience as clerks in the Cloth Department. Non-graduates in the Grade of Rs. 30-2-50. Graduates Rs. 50-5-80. Higher starting salary to those with previous experience. Please apply to the Manager, Jubilee Mills, P. O. Railwaypura, Ahmedabad No. 2. (7619)

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Two-seater Cabriolet, fitted Balloon Tyres. Just repainted. Rs. 350. Apply 25 Lamington Road (Lal Chimney) Phone 23233. (9598)

251. INSURANCE AGENTS

Wanted Insurance Agents to work as organizers. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 according to ability. Apply in person on 5th Jan. 1933 to the Managing Director, Asiatic Bank Ltd. at Railway Hotel, Charni Road, Bombay. (9596)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—4 Lancashire Boilers of 160 lbs. pressure and 4 Steam and 3 Kerosene Oil Engines. Apply for particulars to Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur. (7552)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

The Palladium Assurance Company, Limited, (Progressive Life Office) invites applications for Chief Agency or Agencies from respectable persons on decent remuneration. Commission hereditary. Apply to Head Office, 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (9557)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Recovery of your Claims and Decrees due from outstations and Native States write to Post Box 526, Bombay. Best References. (9591)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

TENDERS FOR ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL STORES, ETC. FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1938-1939.

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Government Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on the 15th January, 1938, for the supply of (1) Surgical Instruments, Appliances, (2) Country drugs, Necessaries, (3) Tinware, (4) Empty Packing Cases, (5) Bottles, (6) Hamallage work and for (7) general repairs and nickel plating of Surgical Instruments, Medical and Surgical Appliances, etc., for the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1938, to 31st March 1939.

Written applications should be made for tenders and Schedule forms ACCOMPANIED BY A TREASURY RECEIPT OF RS. 2. per set of each class.

Further particulars may be obtained from the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.

7395.

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS.

The Agent, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the following:—

Tender No. 1937|19—Roller bearing axle boxes for carrying wheels of D|4 type Locomotives. Closing date 18-1-1938 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Tender No. 1937|13—Locomotive Boilers H.S. 12 type (Broad Gauge) —Closing date 11-2-1938, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

The prescribed tender forms can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 per copy, and relative drawings for Tender No. 1937|19 at Rs. 13-4-0 per set. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted.

(7568)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Construction of a Building for THE MAHARANI GAJARA RAJA SURGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT GWALIOR.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the Office of the undersigned or from the Chief Engineer, Gwalior during office hours.

Sealed Tenders will be accepted upto 4-0 p.m. on the 10th January 1938.

The State do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE, & BHUTA, F.A., A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects, 34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

(7590)

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS.

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for cutting and sewing and making complete in every respect uniform clothing, etc. during the 12 months from 1-4-38 to 31-3-39. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy. Payment by cheque or postage s... Closing day ... (7549)

Public Notices

QUEEN'S ROAD PROPERTY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AVAILABLE ON 999 YEAR LEASE.

The undersigned invites offers in writing on or before the 22nd January, 1938, for the lease for 999 years of the plots described below:

(1) Plot 25—Approximately 1462 sq. yds.

Plot 26—Approximately 1419 sq. yds.

Plot 27—Approximately 1395 sq. yds.

TOTAL AREA APPROXIMATELY 4276 SQ. YDS.

These will be leased either as one or two or three plots according to demand. Preference will be given to offers for utilisation as one single plot, and next to offers for utilisation as two plots of approximately equal area.

This is the only plot left unsold facing Queen's Road. It is proposed to have a 40 ft. road on the boundary to the east parallel to Queen's Road so that it will have roads on all four sides.

The plot is at present leased to the Bombay Gymkhana but possession can be given not later than November, 1939.

(2) Certain other plots in the same area but not facing Queen's Road are also available and tenders are at present called for the following:—

THESE CAN BE APPLIED FOR IN PAIRS OR SEPARATELY.

Plot 11—1907 sq. yds.
Plot 23—1921 sq. yds.
Plot 13—1741 sq. yds.
Plot 21—1816 sq. yds.
Plot 42—1820 sq. yds.
Plot 43—1728 sq. yds.

2. Premia may be paid in one sum, or payment may be spread over a period of ten years and made in half-yearly instalments of not less than one-twentieth thereof, with interest at 5 per cent. on outstanding balances.

3. Copies of the standard forms of Agreement for Lease with form of Lease annexed and the layout plans can be had on payment of a fee of Rs. 2.

4. Applications should be addressed to the Accountant General, Bombay.

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

P. R. RAU.
Accountant General, Bombay.
7613.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MESSRS. THAKAR KALLIANJI ARJAN, THAKAR SHIVJI ARJAN and THAKAR KANJI TRICUMJI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of BAI MANBAI, widow of Tulsidas Premji have contracted with our client MR. MOTHABHAI RAMCHANDRA to sell to him the immoveable property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and incumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 41A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Batty land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Balaram Street, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 471, New No. 13986 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/121 of Tardeo Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Balaram Street, on or towards the West by the property of Pestonji Manekji Markar on or towards the North by the property of Jerbanu widow of Behram Merwan Behram Adar and on or towards the South by the Methodist Episcopal Church and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4577 and Street Nos. 36, 36A, 38, 38A.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1938.

SABNIS GOREGAOKAR & SENJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On behalf of our clients Messrs. VADILAL CHATURBHUJ, carrying on business at Krishna Chawk, Mulji Jaitha Market, Bombay No. 2, we hereby give Notice that our clients are the sole proprietors of the Trade Names and Numbers hereunder designated as:—

(1)	"V.C. 4000" (Trade Number)	to be used as Trade mark in Bleach longcloth or shirting.
(2)	"V.C. 7000C"	" " " "
(3)	"V. 3005. C"	" " " "
(4)	"V. 6666C"	" " " "
(5)	"V. 500. C"	" " " "
(6)	"SUNSHINE" (Trade Name)	" " " "
(7)	"PIONEER"	" " " "
(8)	"DESH-DIPAK"	" " " "
(9)	"SURESH"	" " " "
(10)	"NARENDRA"	" " " "
(11)	"GOLDEN-BENTY"	" " " Shirting.
(12)	"No. 25095" (Trade Number)	" " "
(13)	"No. 26095"	" " " "

and that the two Declarations respectively dated 31st August, 1936 and 21st July, 1937, made inter alia in respect thereof have been registered with the Registrar of Calcutta on the 2nd day of September, 1936 and 28th day of July, 1937 respectively and that any person, firm or Company infringing or imitating or counterfeiting or making any colourable imitation of or infringing their rights in any way whatsoever shall render themselves liable to proceedings civil or criminal or both, as provided by law.

Dated, this 3rd day of January, 1938.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Solicitors and Notary Public, Bombay.
7624

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. EBRAHIM MULLA MAHOMEDALLY MALLA, of Bombay Borah Mohamedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort Chambers C, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Eastern side of First Kolbhat Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 4/9 sq. yds. or thereabouts as mentioned in the previous title deeds and according to Cadastral Survey Register 133 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1714, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No 1/142 and Cadastral Survey No. 746 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3171 and Old Street No. 6 and New Street No. 13 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Ardesher Bomanji Wadia, on or towards the West by First Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Pallonji Rustomji and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure land or ground (now redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the eastern side of First Kolbhat Lane, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 5/9 sq. yds. as mentioned in the previous title deeds and according to the Cadastral Survey Register 141 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. A/1714, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 2/142 and Cadastral Survey No. 745 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3170 and Old Street No. 5 and New Street No. 11 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Pestonji Ardesher Bomanji Wadia, on or towards the West by the said First Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Tulsidas Girdhar.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1938.

PURNANAND & JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates for 20 Ordinary and 2 Deferred shares Nos. 0157473/492 and D 14275/276 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, standing in the name of Rev. Lancelot Osmund Frewer have been lost or mislaid and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.

LANCELOT OSMUND FREWER.
7621.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR will put up for Public Auction, the lease of Plot No. 119 measuring about 2,191 sq. yds., and situated on Jamshedji Tata and Dinsha Watch Roads in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation on 12th January, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 25,000 in cash or in Government securities on the day previous to the date of auction. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay
Collector's Office,
Bombay, 18th December 1937
7512.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA CENTRAL OFFICE.

Calcutta, 29th December 1937.
NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1938, at the Diwan Hall, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, at 2-30 P.M. (Standard Time). The following business will be transacted:—

(a) The balance sheet as on the 31st December 1937 and the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year together with the Auditors' report will be read and considered.

(b) The Auditors will be elected and their remuneration fixed.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Governor.
(7618)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Improvements) Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 7th January 1938, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building St. No. 469-473 Case No. 81 B Mahomedali Road.

MENESSE & CO.

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

Dispute Over Possession Of Land

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

One Muslim was killed and seven others were wounded, two seriously in a riot between Sikh and Muslim zamindars over the possession of land in the village of Attarisaropa, 15 miles from Lahore.

It appears that there was a dispute between Muslim and Sikh landlords over certain lands. Civil litigation resulted in favour of the Sikh landlord who accompanied by about 20 persons went to the disputed land to take possession of it last evening. The Muslim who was actually in possession of the land refused to give possession.

A fight took place between the parties in which the Sikhs are alleged to have used a gun and pistol with the result that one Muslim was shot dead and seven others were wounded with gunshots.

Some Sikhs are also reported to have been injured.

Seven Muslims with gun-shot wounds have been brought to Mayo Hospital, Lahore to-day. Two of them are lying in a precarious condition. Police have rushed to the village.—A. P.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY AT DELHI

To Be Held On February 23

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

A communique says that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Vicereine propose to give a ball at Viceroy's House, New Delhi, on February 17, and a garden party on February 25.

His Excellency proposes to hold an investiture at Viceroy's House on February 23.—A. P.

HARIJAN PILGRIMS FOR TRAVANCORE

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

There was a large gathering at the premises of the Servants of India Society on the invitation of the Madras Harijan Sevak Sangh to meet the Travancore Pilgrim party from Andhra on the eve of their departure to Trivandrum. The tour has been organised by the Andhra Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh of which Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu is the President.

The main object of the Provincial Board in arranging the present tour is to enable Andhra Harijan leaders from different parts of Andhra Desa to obtain a personal experience of the wonderful change that was brought over in Travancore state by the Travancore Maharajah's epoch making temple entry proclamation.

Another object in arranging the present tour is to enable some efficient caste Hindu propagandists also to have personal knowledge of the greatest reform of the present times and thus enable them to do propaganda in a better manner in favour of Temple entry

Panic Among People In Dohad And Jhalod

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

Thieves and dacoits have again appeared on the scene in the Bhil tract of Dohad and Jhalod.

On 30th December in the village of Bhilwa, twelve miles away from Dohad, a nut of a Bhil was raided by dacoits armed with bows and arrows. A woman of the house was severely wounded in the abdomen. She has been removed to Dohad hospital.

In the village of Nalwai, dacoits surrounded a hut of a Bhil and beat the house-holder very severely.

In Nawagam a hamlet of Garbada, one Bhil named Mangla Amra died owing to grave injuries inflicted on him by dacoits. In the village of Abhlod, one man was severely beaten by dacoits. The man succumbed to injuries in Dohad hospital. It seems that the police department is not vigilant.

In the Taluka of Jhalod, thefts and dacoities are also occurring. The town of Jhalod was raided on 27th December by more than 20 dacoits who were armed with bows and arrows. There is a panic

Sir Gilbert Wiles

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., assumed charge of office of Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, this morning, from Mr. H. F Knight, Commissioner of Excise, who held additional charge.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will be at Vithal Nagar for 9 days in advance of the Congress Session in order to open the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

WATCHMAN'S TRAGIC FATE

Cold Wave And Frost Havoc In Kathiawar

(From A Correspondent)
RAJKOT, (By Mail)

The waves of bitter cold passed over Kathiawar all last week. In Rajkot the temperature went below 39 on last Wednesday. A watchman in one of the State guest houses at Rajkot was frozen to death. On account of fall of frost the crop of the groundnut and cotton suffered the most.

This week it rained 4 inches in Morvi in Bagasara also it rained heavily for four hours. The winter crop that was lying in fields has been practically wasted on account of this untimely rain.

Shrimati Shantaben Bhalerao toured in chief cities of Kathiawar on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference. Its branches will be now started in Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Amreli.

HARIJANS' DEBT

Bhavnagar Municipality has appointed a committee of five members to inquire into the debts of sweepers and find out the ways and means of relieving them from debts.

In Palitana State His Highness The Thakore Saheb has expressed his desire to admit Harijan boys in Mahal towns of Palitana.

Sjt. Sursinghji, who is the Director of Agriculture, Jamnagar has been now appointed as the Commissioner of Education. He intends to start schools and village reconstruction centres on the lines suggested by Mahatma Gandhiji.

KHADI CENTRE AT CHALALA

Sjt Nagardas Doshi one of the pioneer of Navjivan Sangh of Bombay has settled down in Chalala—Gaikwad Territory—which is noted as a Khadi centre in Kathiawar. After his settling in Chalala the production of Khaddar has been done on new scientific lines and Kathiawar Khadi now is easily saleable in markets.

HARIJAN TEACHERS WANTED

Qualified teachers, who desire to severe Harijans and are prepared to run industrial schools in Kathiawar as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi, are requested to correspond with the Secretary of Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangh, Rajkot. Such teachers will be paid Rs. 20 per month from the very beginning.

A.-I. Shia Conference Decisions

CAWNPORE, (By Mail)

The All-India Shia Conference held under the Presidentship of the Raja of Muhammudabad passed a number of resolutions regarding social problems affecting the community.

One of the resolutions condemned the British Government policy towards Arabs in Palestine and inviting Shias to co-operate with every Muslim organisation which helped to oppose such policy.

Another resolution requested the Bengal Government to amend the Waqf Act in that province so that Shias and Sunnis may have separate control over their respective trusts.—A.P

KALOL TALUKA SAMMITTEE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
KALOL, Jan. 2.

For the current year 1938 the Kalol Taluka Sammittee is composed of by the following eleven members:—Marutisingh Chhatrasing Thakor, Kalol, Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi, Kalol, Kantilal Jamnadas Desai, Kalol, Gangashanker Nathji Purani, Kalol, Jivanlal Purushottamdas Desai, Kalol, Chandulal Pitamber Upadhaya, Kalol Bhogilal Harilal Vaidya, Jantral, Khusalbhai Zaverbhai Patel, Malav, Shankerlal Dalsukh Thakore, Vejalpur, Abhesing Haribhai Parmar, Derol, Himmatlal Garbaddas Gupta, Sansoli.

The Kalol Taluka Political Conference will be held on 5th inst., at the village Derol.

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Taijin	27th		11th	"
London	23rd	Feb	10th	Mar.
Himalaya	11th	Mar.	25th	"

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TO-DAY'S "BLACK-OUT"

Air Raid Preparations in Bombay

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE NOW A FORT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bombay will have a trial "BLACK-OUT" this evening. Public lighting will be delayed and private illumination will be strictly controlled. Aeroplanes will drone overhead to see how the darkened City will appear to a possible invader.

In the meanwhile the Royal Opera House has been converted into what is, seemingly, an impregnable fortress, with guns, battlements and turrets, all complete.

But this has no relation to air raid practice, being preparations for the grand premiere of General Films Ltd's "CHANDRARAO MORE," a mammoth historical picture featuring Shivaji the Great, the cast including many famous stars of the Marathi stage and screen, which will take place this SATURDAY.

(Advt.)

Result of Prize Scheme Announced by Godrej Soaps, Ltd.

The following is the list of winning numbers in the PRIZE SCHEME announced by GODREJ SOAPS, LTD., Bombay sometime back:—

1st Prize No. 115123 (Pilot Radio Set).
2nd Prize No. 58935 (Singer Sewing Machine).
3rd Prize No. 100123 (Columbia Gramophone).
4th Prize No. 89054 (Rs. 50 worth presentation articles).

Consolation Prizes for Nos. 5665, 7571, 12789, 17217, 19091, 25121, 27895, 29557, 31789, 33850, 36979, 40198, 45595, 50834, 34328, 60036, 60373, 72546, 72770, 77390, 90009, 91607, 100001, 106060 and 114570 (one doz. cakes of Godrej Sandalwood, or Limdaoil or Household Soaps).

Persons possessing these numbers will send the same by Regd. Post at the following address:—

No claims will be entertained after 30th June, 1938.

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JESSIE MATTHEWS
In her latest Musical Comedy
"GANGWAY"
filled with SONGS, DANCES, ROMANCE, COMEDY

Kidney Germs Wreck Health

Your Kidneys are a marvelous structure. Within them are 9 million tiny tubes which act as filters for the blood. When germs attack them you suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, "Getting Up Nights," Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Nerviness, Circles under Eyes or Swollen Ankles, etc. Ordinary medicines can't do much good. The cause must be removed. Cystex means death to kidney germs in 2 hours, therefore a speedy end to kidney troubles. In 24 hours you'll feel fitter, stronger than for years, in 8 days, complete health is restored. Cystex is guaranteed to put you right in 8 days or money back. Ask your Chemist for Cystex today. The guarantee protects you.

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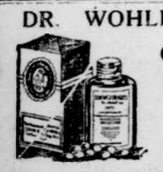
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AROUND CITY COURTS

Bombay, Monday

Arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving, Gulamhusein Bhimji was released on bail at Mazagon Court to-day.

It was stated by the police that the accused drove his car on the wrong side of Mazagon Road and in a rash and negligent manner and knocked down Israel Juddah (22) near the junction of Mazagon and Walpakadi Roads.

The accused was alleged to have drawn away without reporting the facts to the police.

Abdul Salam Haje Shah, a taxi-driver, was arrested a week back in connection with a car accident that occurred on Mancherji Joshi Road, Matunga on 20th December.

The accused was bailed out till the 15th instant.

"Segri" Fatalities

Bhikibai, aged 65, who was living in Shankarshet Chawl, Kamathipura, was stated to have caught fire while warming herself before a coal "segri" on the night of December 31. She died in J. J. Hospital on Saturday.

The Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

That "the death of Lawrence Vincent Pareira, aged 49, which occurred at Bhawanishankar Road on December 31, was caused by asphyxiation due to drowning in a well in Cothri Chawl Compound and that the deceased, whose mind had been unhinged by continuous illness, threw himself into the well," was the verdict recorded today by the Coroner of Bombay.

At the inquest to-day on the body of one Ukka, son of Bhaiji, aged about 18, who was employed as a sweeper in Mahalaxmiwalla Building, on Queen's Road, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

TRAVANCOREAN RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY WHO GATHERED TO CONGRATULATE THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI OF TRAVANCORE ON THEIR RECEIVIN G HONORARY DEGREES FROM THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

"Sutta" Arrests

Twenty-four persons arrested during the week-end for alleged gambling activities were put up before the Girgaum Magistrate to-day.

All the arrested persons were bailed out for various periods.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH SOLICITING

Mrs. Olive Lovelett Newman was arrested yesterday by the Esplanade Police on a charge of soliciting for prostitution.

She was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that she was found soliciting in front of the Regal Cinema.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 25.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her daughter Padmaja, the former of whom specially came to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Congress Working Committee on Sunday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.
8-0 Nagesh Masute "Bhor kahi milan". Jeevenpuri Titala. 8-10 Jafar Khan—Sitar. Lalit. 8-20 V. B. Pendharkar (The late). 8-27 A. L. Khan, classical and light music.

TRANSMISSION II

Noon.
12-0 Film songs.
P.M.
12-30 "Provincial peculiarities". 1-0 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Selections. 5-30 Alfredo and his Orchestra. 5-45 Amaro Mattos—Tenor. 5-55 Lawrence Tibbett—Baritone. 6-0 "For Children". By Auntie Marion. 6-30 News in Marathi. 7-15 to 7-30 To the Bhumijan (Contd.) 7-30 Commercial news. 7-40 Talk (Marathi): "Teacher Taught No. I Children and learning by Tarabai Modak. 7-55 Freda Dyre—Contralto. 8-5 Cecil Mendonza—Piano. 8-27 A. L. Khan classical and light music. 8-35 Hazel. David—Soprano. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Prof. Mohammed Khan—Been Puria, Mishra, Pilu. 9-45 Talk (English): "Caught Napping." Unrehearsed discussions. By D. R. Banaji. 10-0 Rajkumari Benareswali. 10-15 (Marathi): "Issac Pitman". By Bhujangrao Mankar. 10-25 Rajkumari Benareswali.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s
A.M.
TRANSMISSION I
8-0 Bhagwad Geeta. By Pt. Ratan Piya. 8-15 AIR Artists. Arti. 8-25 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 50 Hamid Hussain Lalit on Sarangi. 9-0 Kaloo Qawwal—Qawwalis. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Master Anand. Classical and light music. 9-50 Kaloo Qawwal—Qawwalis. 10-15 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. Marathi Geet.

TRANSMISSION II
P.M.
12-30 Indian music. Sitarhar Solo. 1-30 Famous Artists.
TRANSMISSION III
P.M.
5-0 Kaloo Qawwal—Qawwalis. 5-25 P. S. Mukerjee. Dhanasri on Sarod 5-30 For Jack and Jill. Programme for children. 6-0 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. Hori. Ghazal. 6-30 "For villagers only". 7-30 Kaloo Qawwal—Qawwalis. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Wheels to wings." No. 1. Queer methods of travel. By Dr. S. A. Hashmi. 8-15 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-45 "Taqaza-i-umr"—Play in Hindustani. By Air Artists. 8-55 Ratan Piya and Manohar—Duet. 9-5 Sabiri and Mukerji. Sarangi and Sarod—Shankara. 9-15 News and weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News and weather (English). 9-45 Paul Strauss and his Masters of Rhythm of the Hotel Marina. A short session of dance music. 10-0 Talk (English): "From my scrap book." No. 1. Turkey. By J. W. Collins, M.C. 10-15 Paul strauss and his Masters of Rhythm of Hotel Marina. Programme of 'Live' dance music. 10-55 Late news.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II
49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3,495 kc/s
P.M.
5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Ratan Piya. 6-50 Readings from famous books. Mazamin-i-Farhat. 7-0 South Indians music. Miss Gopal Krishtna, Miss Lalitha. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Kaloo Qawwal—Qawwalis. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 AIR Orchestra—Hamir. 10-25 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. Classical and light music. 10-50 Late news.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).
P.M.

12-36 Sydney Pearch and his Orchestra. 1-36 Music on Disc. 2-6 Religious Talk. By Haran Chandra Chakravarty. 2-21 Vocal music. Uma Mittra—Kavya Sangit. 2-36 Sailen Das Adhunik song. 2-51 Instrumental music. Chamu Misra —Sarangee. 5-6 For children. 6-6 "Rabindra-Giti-Basar". By Anandi Kumar Dastidar 7-6 Harmonium Solo Mandu Banerjee. 7-21 Light Bengali song Suprabha Ghose. 7-30 Betar Orchestra. By T. N. Dey. 7-51 Talk: "Our Affairs" N. I. Prospects of Federation. By Nirad Ch. Chowdhuri. 8-6 News and weather (Bengali) 8-21 Light Hindustani songs. Ratanlal. 8-41 Dadra and Bhajan. Babolrani. 9-1 Commercial news and weather (English). 9-6 News and announcements. 9-21 Lighter side. 9-36 Light classical programme.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)
P.M.
7-25 Opening announcements. 7-30 Big Ben. Music by Handel. 7-45 'Take your Choice'. 8-15 Theme and a song. 8-30 Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra. 9-0 Harold Ramsay, at Organ of Union Cinema, Kingston-on-Thames. 9-30 News and announcements. 9-50 Violin Recital by Isolde Menges. 10-10 'Do we understand English?' —1.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Perin Captain's Statement

Mrs. Perin Captain has issued the following statement:—

I do not wish to waste the time of the public by going into the many irrelevancies contained in the latest statement of the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee regarding G. D. C. C. affairs. But I must contradict the misleading statement made by them regarding the unauthorised advances made by Messrs. Lele and Desai to the City Parliamentary Committee.

The say: "If any more formal receipts for the purpose of audit was necessary Mrs. Captain could have it from the office of the B. P. C. C. without any trouble whatsoever."

Well! Here is a letter I, as the President of the G. D. C. C. addressed to (Mr. S. K. Patil) the Secretary of the Bombay City Parliamentary Committee on 26th November, 1937:—

"I will thank you to let us have vouchers for two amounts, viz., Rs. 642/10 and Rs. 50-12 which were spent by the Parliamentary Committee during the month of February 1937. Thanking you for an early reply"

Though a full month has passed, neither the vouchers nor a reply have been furnished to the G.D.C.C. . I leave it to the public to judge whether the General Secretaries' statement that I could have got the formal receipt "without any trouble whatsoever" is in any way justifiable.

Regarding the G.D.C.C. funds deposited by Mr. P.R. Lele in his personal account in a bank, the General Secretaries refer to past practice, but they have sought to ignore the fact that in whatever ways these funds were deposited in the bank, the same was done with the full knowledge and sanction of the Council of the G.D.C.C., whereas in Mr. Lele's case the complaint is that he did so without the knowledge, authority, or sanction of the Council, or rather against its express instructions to deposit the funds jointly in the names of the three persons authorised for the purpose.

Further, he has been refusing to show the pass book of the bank for the purposes of audit. Is this fair to the G.D.C.C. whose funds he was handling?

In spite of my assurance to Mr. Lele that I have no personal ill-will towards him, he says I have. I cannot help beyond repeating the assurance to the public.

ROHTAS INDUSTRIES LTD.
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That they have appointed INDIAN CEMENT & PAPER MARKETING Co., Ltd., Head Office: Dalmianagar (Bihar) as their Sole Selling Agents for CEMENT, PAPER and other products of Dalmia Group of factories all over India, Burma, and Ceylon. THE INDIAN CEMENT AND PAPER MARKETING Co. Ltd. have opened their Branch office for Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar in Bombay and all correspondence and inquiries should be addressed to:

Mr. MAHADEV SECRETARY
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SCOTT'S EMULSION THE NATURAL HEALTH-BUILDER

YOUR CHILD WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT
To make your boy sturdy and strong give him SCOTT'S Emulsion. There is nothing like it for building flesh and bone, laying the foundations of healthy, vigorous manhood.
Doctor: "He is growing fast. He needs SCOTT'S Emulsion to give him strength and ensure sturdy vigour".
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Exclusively for Export
PPP
SCOTT'S EMULSION COD LIVER OIL

WHILE your son is growing he needs SCOTT'S Emulsion. It banishes the common troubles of the rapidly-growing child — lack of stamina, the tendency to catch cold easily, the symptoms of peevishness and unhappiness due to lowered vitality. *To prevent and remove these conditions there is nothing so effective as SCOTT'S Emulsion. That is why Doctors have recommended it for children for more than 60 years.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion contains rich stores of vitamins A and D, so essential to healthy growth. In addition, SCOTT'S Emulsion contains calcium to build sturdy bones and phosphorus to ensure strong, steady nerves.

If your boy is growing rapidly and overtaxing his energy, SCOTT'S Emulsion is just what is needed to build up vigorous strength. You will be astonished at the remarkable improvement SCOTT'S Emulsion brings about in just a short time. Start giving it to your boy without delay.

Sold in 8 oz. and 16. oz. bottles. It is more economical to buy the larger size.

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NATURE'S OWN BODY-BUILDER

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GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FROM INSECT BITES

Just dab the affected part with undiluted Scrubbs. Pain and irritation disappear instantly — because Scrubbs neutralises the poison and cools the inflamed tissue. Scrubbs acts as an astringent, purifies the wound and keeps out infection.

PRICKLY HEAT and PERSPIRATION.

Use Scrubbs in your bathing water every day—you'll be astonished at the wonderful feeling of freshness and invigoration that ensues. It will relieve prickly heat and remove all odour of perspiration, thus ensuring that personal fragrance so essential to your well-being.

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Do as the Dentist Does

Shake a small quantity of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder into the palm of the hand
2
Wet the toothbrush
Take up powder on wet brush. Brush your teeth thoroughly.
DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

100% Cleansing Properties
Twice that of tooth paste

No Pumice—No Destructive Grit
Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts longer—Costs Less
Outlasts tooth paste 2 to 1

WHAT does the dentist use when he cleans your teeth? POWDER, of course, because he knows nothing else cleans and polishes teeth so quickly and leaves them so gleaming white.

As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER—just naturally cleans best.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is ALL POWDER - 100% cleansing properties. This is more than twice the cleansing properties of tooth paste. It therefore lasts twice as long.

Even as a neutraliser of acid mouth conditions, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is just as effective as Milk of Magnesia.

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

D. T. A. Ellis

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful husein Bhimji was released on of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

Indians Win Third Test Match

Visitors Skittled Out For 192 In 2nd Knock

AMARSINGH AND MANKAD SHARE BOWLING HONOURS

SCORE AT A GLANCE

Indian XI (1st Innings)	*350*
Tennyson's XI (1st Innings)	*257*
Indian XI (2nd Innings)	*192*
Tennyson's XI (2nd Innings)	*192*

TENNYSONS WERE ALL OUT FOR 192 RUNS AND THUS INDIANS WIN THE THIRD "TEST" BY 93 RUNS.

AMARSINGH AND VINOO MANKAD SHARED THE BOWLING HONOURS AND WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR DISMISSING TENNYSON'S REMAINING EIGHT BATSMEN ON MONDAY FOR AN ADDITION OF 150 RUNS ONLY TO SUNDAY'S TOTAL OF 42 FOR TWO WICKETS.

MANKAD RETURNED BETTER ANALYSIS BY CAPTURING 4 WICKETS FOR 47 RUNS, WHILE AMARSINGH CONCEDED 76 RUNS FOR HIS BAG OF FOUR VICTIMS.

CALCUTTA, January 3.

There was a small attendance when the third test match was continued this morning, it being the first working day after the holidays.

With eight wickets in hand and the whole day to play the tourists required 244 runs to win.

Amarsingh who opened the attack derived the fullest advantage from a worn pitch and was truly deadly.

Yardley was caught at forward mid on off the last ball of Amarsingh's first over (46—3—15).

Just previous to this Yardley had hit Amarsingh to off boundary.

Langridge came in and worried the bowlers with his clever placing and short runs.

Hardstaff hit hard at everything that could be punished, his cutting being superb.

At 66 Nissar was taken off and Mankad came in his place. The left-hander spun very effectively and batsmen found it hard to get him away. Hardstaff then hooked Amarsingh brilliantly to boundary but in next ball from Amarsingh just missed the legstump. Next ball a beautiful break back from off had Hardstaff completely at sea and just licked off the off ball.

Amarsingh had at this stage taken all the four wickets that had fallen for 28 runs in 16 overs, a most creditable performance.

Worthington Reaches 100

Hardstaff was batting altogether for 89 minutes and there were five fours in his score. Mankad maintained perfect length mostly bowling on legstump and kept the batsmen quiet though the latter appeared not to find his spin too difficult Worthington hit full toss from him to leg boundary and Langridge with a single sent up a century as a result of 115 minutes play. Mankad then got his first wicket, when Worthington, in trying to play a legbreak firm down, gave a dolly catch to Amir Elahi at forward fineleg. (112/45).

With half their side out for 112 the tourists were still 174 runs behind and were definitely in a losing position. Pope, who did so well in the first innings, was promoted and sent in next above Gibb and Wellard. Langridge was seeing the ball well and twice hit Mankad to the boundary, the second hit an off drive against a half-volley, sending the ball hurling to the ropes.

Mankad then sent down a full toss and Langridge drove it hard straight back, Mankad with clever anticipation bringing off a splendid catch. (125/6). Langridge was batting for 755 minutes for his thirty.

Mankad's next victim was Pope was snapped up by Hindlekar (128/7). Mankad's three wickets this morning had cost him 33 runs.

In the excitement of the closing stages, Amarsingh, dropped the easiest of chances, behind the bowler. Apart from this, Gibb could have been run out by several yards over this dropped catch but even this chance went a begging with the result that the game had to be continued beyond the lunch period.

Lunch scores: Gibb (not out) 11
Gover (not out) 1 Extras 14.
Total (for nine wickets) 162.

Lord Tennyson joined Gibb and hit Mankad for a four. In the next over, Merchant brought Amir Elahi in place of Amarsingh and he immediately captured a wicket Tennyson on hitting straight into the hands of Mankad at gully. The eighth wicket fell at 139.

Wellard started hitting out immediately he came in. He drove Amarsingh—now bowling slow leg breaks—to the boundary and hit him for the first six of the match over squareleg boundary. Wellard tried to repeat the stroke against Amir Elahi and Bannerjee brought off a well judged catch right on the leg boundary (157/9). Gover came in next bringing a runner with him.

Vinoo Mankad

GAME AFTER LUNCH

Amir Elahi opened the attack to Gibb after resumption. The latter hit the slow bowler to mid off for four and hooked him for two in his first over. Gover put Amarsingh away to squareleg for a single and Gibb cut Jamnagar bowler to the boundary, Bannerjee spraining his ankle in trying to chase the ball, and K. Battacharjee replaced him in the field. Each batsman took a single in Amir Elahi's next over, bringing 175 on the board.

Mankad bowled a maiden over in the place of Amarsingh who immediately replaced Amir Elahi. Gover pulled Mankad to the ropes with an excellently timed stroke. Amarsingh's next over yielded eight runs. Although Merchant was keen on keeping down the runs, and was changing the field for almost every over, runs came at a fast rate.

In Mankad's next ball, Gover was caught by Nissar in the slips and the tourist's innings closed for 192, all-India winning by 93 runs, Gibb remaining not out with 29.

TENNYSON'S XI (2nd Innings)

Edrich, c Mankad, b Amarsingh	3
McCorkell, b Amarsingh	3
Hardstaff, b Amarsingh	49
Yardley, c Mushtaq Ali, b Amarsingh	15
Langridge, c & b Mankad	30
Worthington, c Amir Elahi b Mankad	11
Pope, c Hindlekar, b Mankad	2
Gibbs (not out)	29
Tennyson, c Mankad, b Amir Elahi	8
Wellard, c Bannerjee, b Amir Elahi	15
Gover, c Nissar, b Mankad	13
Extras	14
Total	192

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Nissar	9	2	22	0
Amarsingh	33	4	76	4
Amarnath	3	2	8	0
Amir Elahi	7	0	25	2
Mankad	16.4	3	47	4

Bombay Hockey League

LEVER BROTHERS TROUNCED

G. I. P. Headquarters Win By 8 Clear Goals

As was anticipated Lever Brothers were not up to the standard of their opponents, G.I.P. Railway Headquarters, the latter winning their Second Division Hockey League fixture on Monday by eight clear goals, despite fielding only 9 men.

The first half only yielded one point of the total tally, Tellis netting. This small half time lead might have been much more, but for lot of dalling and individual play by the Railway forwards.

The second half saw goals come one after other and 8 love was the final account.

The scorers were:—Bocarro 4; Tellis 2; Gaitley and Jones, one each.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

How The Teams Stand

The following is the position of teams in the Bombay Hockey League Tournament upto the end of December, 1937:—

1ST DIVISION.

Teams.	Games. Goals. Pts. P.W.L.D.F.A.
1. Lusitanians "A"	2 2 - - 4 1 4
2. Telephone Coy.	2 1 - 1 3 2 3
3. B. City Pol. "A"	1 1 - - 7 - 2
4. Lusitanians "B"	2 1 1 - 4 7 2
5. Customs A.C.	1 - - 1 1 1 1
6. B.B. and C.I. Rly "A"	1 - 1 - 1 2 0
7. "Times of India" "A"	1 - 1 - - 2 0
8. Y.M.C.A.	2 - 2 - 1 6 0

2ND DIVISION (Section X).

Teams.	Games. Goals. Pts. P.W.L.D.F.A.
1. Bombay District Police	3 2 - 1 8 2 5
2. Bombay Port Trust	2 2 - - 4 - 4
3. Young Sports (Dadar)	2 2 - - 5 1 4
4. R.I. Navy	3 2 1 - 8 2 4
5. B.B. and C.I. Rly "B"	2 1 - 1 3 2 3
6. 2nd Urban Infantry	3 1 2 - 2 4 2
7. Parsi Gymkhana	2 1 1 - 2 1 2
8. Hindu Young Sports Club	3 - 3 - 1 1 1 0
9. G. I. P. European Inst. (Matunga)	2 - 2 - - 5 0
10. Havero	2 - 2 - 1 6 0

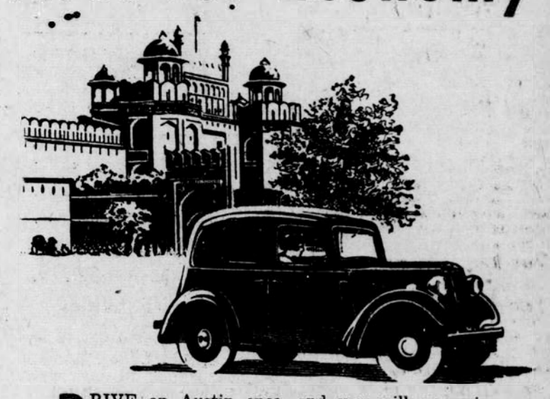
2ND DIVISION (Section Y).

Teams.	Games. Goals. Pts. P.W.L.D.F.A.
1. Bombay City Football Club	2 2 - - 17 2 4
2. St. Xavier's College	2 2 - - 7 - 4
3. Brad & Co.	2 2 - - 4 2 4
4. Ch. Ch. & Barnes' Ex-Students	3 2 1 - 11 6 4
5. Parsi Cyclists	3 1 1 1 3 8 3
6. Hindustan Van. Mfg.	2 1 1 - 1 1 2
7. Transit Section	2 - 1 1 3 4 1
8. Dr. Antonio D'Silva H.S.	2 - 2 - - 2 0
9. Bombay City Police "B"	2 - 2 - - 8 0
10. G.I.P. Stores	2 - 2 - - 13 0

2ND DIVISION (Section Z).

Teams.	Games. Goals. Pts. P.W.L.D.F.A.
1. Cheshire Regt.	3 3 - - 10 3 6
2. G.I.P. Rly Mechanics' Inst. (Parel)	3 2 1 - 13 4 5
3. G.I.P. Rly. Hd. Qrs.	2 2 - - 6 - 4
4. B.E.S. & T.	3 2 1 - 7 3 4
5. Khatau Sports	3 2 1 - 10 3 4
6. Indian Telegraph Recreation	3 - 1 2 4 7 2
7. "Times of India" "B"	2 - 1 1 1 4 1
8. Mackinnon McKenzies	3 - 2 1 1 9 1
9. Bombay City Po-	
10. Lever Bros.	2 - 2 - - 10 0

First for Roominess First for Performance First for Economy



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Representative for India: R. E. M. PRATT, P. O. Box 31, NEW DELHI.

"INDIAN PLATOON" FOR CHINA

Lalji Pendse's Letter To Pundit Jawaharlal

Mr. Lalji Pendse has addressed the following letter to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while the latter is here in Bombay for the meeting of the Working Committee on January 1. Mr. Pendse has issued an appeal to young men in India to enlist as members of a platoon to China, if they are allowed to do so in the current issue of "Kranti." Mr. Pendse has already received several names of volunteers desiring to go and fight for China.

Dear Comrade,—In response to the appeal to India through you by the Commander of the 8th route army of China for help in men, money and in kind. You have done well to direct the observance on the 9th inst. as the "China Day."

This was just as necessary to rouse once more the feelings of sympathy in India; but you will agree that this is hardly enough. Mere expression of sympathy does not make a concrete contribution either in relieving distress or in strengthening their hands. I therefore request you to press strongly on the Working Committee to take decision to raise funds, collect clothes and such other things as the Commander of the Chinese forces has asked.

Beyond this and the most important above all this, is to raise say, at least one—a token platoon to proceed to China on behalf of India, to take its place under the banner against barbarism and stark reaction. I cannot impress too deeply the significance of such a step on a Comrade who knows more about it. Let young men of India make such a gesture I have already put an appeal in the Press to enlist names for this platoon.

Will the Working Committee direct the Bombay Ministry to facilitate the departure of this platoon less important point if once the Working Committee decides in favour of this request

INTER-PROVINCIAL TENNIS

Matches To Begin On Friday At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 3.

Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay, Sind and United Provinces are participating in the inter-provincial tennis tournaments to be conducted by the Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association.

The matches will commence on January 7. S. M. Hadi, S. M. Hussain and Alimuddin will represent Hyderabad; Chiranjiva, Bobb and Bhandari Bombay; Krishnaswami, Savur, Ramamurti and Balgopal Madras; Blake, Fraser, Dastur and Dayal Sind.

PERPETUATING IMPERIALISM

(From Our Correspondent)

MYSORE, (By Mail).

"Federation will not help India. The nominees of the Princes in the Federal Assembly will help the Imperial interest rather than the interests of Indian nationalism". Thus declared Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamaiya addressing a huge public meeting on Friday last.

Dr. Pattabhi in his address stated that the Princes were between two stools viz. the Crown and the subjects in respect of granting responsible Government. The Congress wanted to wreck the Federal scheme and make the hands of the Princes free to grant the wishes of their people.

VIRULENCE OF SMALL-POX IN CITY

180 Attacks And 59 Deaths In Last Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 25th December were as under:—

CHOLERA:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 47 attacks and 35 deaths against 53 attacks and 35 deaths in the previous week. Thana district reported 46 attacks and 35 deaths against 52-34 in the previous week and Nasik 1-0 against 1-1

Cholera is almost extinct in the Presidency except in Thana district. The Special Medical Officer appointed on cholera duty in Thana district is adopting preventive measures with the help of the Dispensary Medical Officers.

Anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week numbered 3,298 bringing the total of inoculations since 1st January to 505,294

PLAGUE:—Sixteen cases and 8 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 10-4 in the previous week. Belgaum district had 8-5 against 4-2; Dharwar 7-2 against 3-1; Ratnagiri 0-1 against 2-0; and Kanara 1-0 against 4-2

SMALL-POX:—Small-pox figures by districts for the week-are:—Ratnagiri 16-1; Kolaba 14-1; Satara 14-0; Poona 9-0; Kaira 5-3; Nasik 5-0; Thana 3-0; Bombay Suburban 2-0; Ahmednagar 2-0 and Bombay City 110-54. Total 180 attacks and 59 deaths against 139 attacks and 28 deaths in the previous week.

Bombay City has been reporting the bulk of the total figures of the presidency every week, till for the week ended 25th December the high figure of 110 attacks and 54 deaths out of the total figure of 180 attacks and 59 deaths for the whole of the presidency were re- peculiarity of Bombay City appears to be a high fatality rate which comes to 43 during the last two months as against a fatality rate of 12 for the rest of the Province.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER:—Eleven cases and ten deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 8 cases and 4 deaths in the previous week Ahmedabad town had 1-1 and Bombay city 10-9.

MALARIA:—The touring medical officers on anti-malaria duty in the different districts visited 215 villages and treated 6132 persons. Of these 4664 were treated for malaria. They examined 5534 persons for spleen and found 1466 with enlarged spleen Matar taluka showed spleen index of 86 among those examined. The spleen index was also found to be high in Peint taluka (79). Dindori taluka (73) and Hangal taluka (61).

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 3, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 30, 1356
Parsi: Tir 30, 1307
Hightide: 1-33; 13-72
Lowtide: 7-46; 19-14
Sunrise: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 14m.

Legislatir Assembly By-election from Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Trades' Association, nomination of candidates and scrutiny of Nomination papers

Thursday, January 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, January 7.

S. S. 'Carthage' with mails from London of December 23 due in the early hours.

Saturday, January 8.

S. S. 'Ranpura' with mails sails for London at 1 p.m

HINDI CLASS IN COLABA

The opening ceremony of the Free Hind. Class took place on Saturday last in Lower Colaba at the hands Mr. G. V. Damania. He advised Harijans to come regularly to the class.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas has provided gratis all necessary materials to the Harijan pupils. The class is carried on from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily in Municipal Shed at Second Koly Lane in Lower Colaba.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

A Dinner Party was held by the South Indian Association with Mr. K. S. Venkatramani, Savant of Madras, as the honoured guest, on 31st December 1937. Several members and their friends participated. The President Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, in the course of his speech, stated that the utility of the Association was being realised day by day. He appealed to the South Indians in Bombay to join the Association in larger numbers. Professor M.S. Krishnaswamy, a disciple of the famous Mysore Asthana Vidhwan Venkatapathi, entertained the audience with his delightful performance on the Veena which was much appreciated. The party ended with a vote of thanks to all by the Entertainments Secretary.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

The Treasurer, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, has received the following donations for maintenance of their Foundling Home at Matunga during the month of November, 1937:

Mr. Wamanrao Eeni, Rs. 56; Mr. Tulsidas Khatav, Mr. Walji Ladha, Messrs. Ranchoddas Jairam and Sons, Messrs. Hathibhai and Co., each Rs. 51; Mr. Virchand Meghji and Messrs. Wadilal Daulatram and Sons, each Rs. 50; Shri Govardhan Sanstha Rs. 26-3-6 (Milk); Messrs. Waijnath Gangadhar Co., Mr. Motilal Mehta, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, each Rs. 25; Mr. Mansukhlal Sukhlal, Mr. Ramdas Jessa, Mr. J. S. Madon, I.C.S., Mr. Karsandas Madhavdas (monthly subscription), Mr. Meghji Mathradas (monthly suscriptions) each Rs. 15.

PROTESTANT MELA COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Protestant Indian Christian Mela Committee and under the leadership of Mr. E. J. Biem, advocate, a programme of concert, musical entertainment, Bhajan and Kavyagayan was held on the 24th, 25th and 26th of Dec. 1937 at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay.

On the 31st of December 1937, a dinner was arranged in the Robert Money High School Compound, at which nearly three hundred people were present and afterwards a programme of sports for children and young men and women was gone through.

Prizes were distributed to successful competitors by Mrs. D. S. Modak, wife of Collector of Bijapur, Mr. D. S. Modak, who had kindly consented to preside.

A violin sole was given by Mrs. E. J. Biem, while Mrs. E. A. Khan, Miss Indu T. Mane sang to the audience

A short history of the activities of the Mela Committee was touched upon by the General Secretary, Mr. A. B. Bhalekar.

At Thomas G. Mane spoke thanking the Christmas Mela Committee for its nice and delightful programme.

A short speech was then made by the President in which he praised specially the way the programme was conducted and advised them to follow the example of humility, unity, love and friendship as exemplified in the life of Christ and thanke the Christmas Mela Committee.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Wings o. the Morning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Music for Madame". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Gangway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gay Bandit". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—Ali Baba Goes to Town." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Bride Wore Red" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Reckless Rogues" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

HARIJAN MEETING AT B.D.D. CHAWLS

A general meeting was held on Saturday last at Delisle Road B.D.D.'s Chawl Maidan. Mr. S. K Patil being in the chair.

Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda, Nagindas Master, Ganpat Masaoker, S. M. Bhelekar, Kasle, Pandharinath Govindrao Bhosle and Vithal Sambe etc., who were present advised the Harijans to be aloof from Satta, Toddy and liquor

GOLE VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT 1938

The annual Volley Ball Tournament for the Gole Cup will commence on January 10, 1938. Entries close on the 6th January at 6-0 p.m., when fixtures will be drawn.

Particulars can be had from the Director Mustan Shah Bangli Municipal Playground, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 a.m. on Friday the 7th instant.

The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10 a.m. the same day.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule Plane came on Monday evening at 5-45 from Kathiawar with 2 passengers.

A.I.C.C. ELECTIONS FROM BOMBAY

The election of the four representatives on the A.I.C.C. from among the newly elected delegates from the Congress Province of Bombay (City) will be held to-day (Tuesday). The polling hours are from 4 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) two hours continuously.

The voting is by what is known as 'the proportional Representation by the Single Transferable Vote.'

BOMBAY DELEGATES' MEETING

A meeting of the newly elected delegates from the Congress Province of Bombay (City), will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House

POONA WRESTLING AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS

The Deccan Gymkhana, (Poona). Wrestling and Athletic Tournaments, 1938, which are open to amateurs only will be held from 5th to 9th January, 1938. The items include Wrestling; Farigadga, Gymnastic Championships—Class A;

Gymnastic Championship—Class B; Athletic Championship; 10,000 Metres Race (about 6 miles); 27 miles Marathon Race; 50 miles Cycling Race.

Atya-Patya; Khokho; Hututu; Tug-of-war; Relay Race and Cross-country Race and Wrestling (for Schools only).

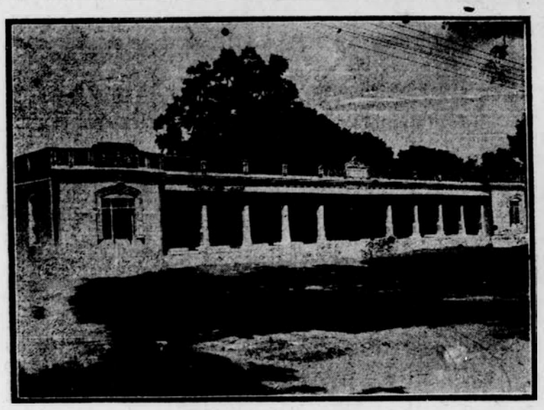
There are special items for girl students also.

Prizes; Shields, Cups, Medals, Certificates etc., will be given.

Bombay Infected With Small-Pox

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

Bombay has been declared to be infected with epidemic small-pox from 25th December 1937.



Mahalaxmi Kanya Vidyalaya at Thasra

ELECTIONS HELD INVALID

Fresh Congress Delegates To Be Chosen By Amalner, Sholapur, Barsi And Jalgaon

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Jan. 3.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee's Election Petitions Inquiry Tribunal comprising of Messrs. Shankerrao Deo, N. V. Gadgil and Keshaorao Jedhe has upheld complaints lodged in respect of Haripura Congress delegates' elections from Taluka Urban constituencies of Amalner, Jalgaon, Sholapur and Barsi and adjudicating those elections invalid has ordered fresh ones in those areas.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Deo at Bombay for the Working Committee sessions, Messrs. Jedhe and Gadgil heard petitions, numbering about 30, during the course of Monday and after discussing evidence led and arguments advanced in the respective cases with Mr. Shankerrao, who specially came down to Poona in the evening for that purpose, announced the findings of the Tribunal aforesaid.

The hearing of petitions from Bombay Suburban District and Haveli constituencies has been postponed to the 16th instant.

It is understood that Mr. Harold Butler of Geneva Labour Office will arrive here shortly.

KOLABA MUSLIM BY-ELECTION

Four Candidates Contesting

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIBAG, January 3.

Messrs. Mohasin Bhaiji and Ibrahim Jitekar of Uran and Messrs. Quazi, pleader and Mahomad Isane of Mahad have been nominated as candidates by the Returning Officer in the bye-election for Kolaba District Mahomadan Rural Constituency, to be held on January 10.

HAMIDA-GUNGA BOUT

Maitra's Final Reply To Ali Bahadur Khan

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

I am not at all surprised at Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's latest. Finding himself cornered on all points of facts, he has now taken shelter under interpretation of the rules. In this his convenient memory has helped him and Gama has readily accommodated him. Still I do maintain—and in this my Colleagues and—I am sure the public as well—are one with me—that the fall which Gunga had could not be called a decisive fall in the wildest stretch of imagination and the widest interpretation of the rules, even as adumbrated by Mr Ali Bahadur himself. The undeniable fact that stands in my favour is that several falls of this nature occurred in the night in question as before and nobody—not even Chaka—ever thought of calling them decisive in favour of one or the other contestants.

I am sure I am now explained the official stand point fully and convincingly as far as the impartial public are concerned and I do not think it necessary to pursue the controversy any further.

Before I conclude, I would refute an earlier statement of Mr. Ali Bahadur that the report of the Urdu papers the only papers that have given pen-picture account of the progress of the Wrestling bouts agree in their details and are unanimous in favour of Hamida's victory." I understand that "Aimal" the leading Urdu daily has for example, mentioned that the fight was inconclusive Others may have said the same thing I believe "the unanimity" which Mr. Ali Bahadur speaks of, was concentrated in his own paper "Al Hilal" only.

MAHALAXMI KANYA VIDYALAYA AT THASRA

Mr. Trikamlal J. Desai's Donation

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Collector of Kaira performed the opening ceremony of the Mahaluxmi Kanya Vidyalaya at Thasra on Monday 27th Dec. and unveiled the portrait of Shri Mahaluxmi, the late wife of Mr. Trikamlal J. Desai in whose memory the building is built at a cost exceeding Rs. 13,000. Mr Trikamlal Desai had previously donated about Rs. 10,000 for the building of the J. M Desai English School.

The public of Thasra appreciated the philanthropic nature of Mr. Trikamlal Desai. The citizens of Thasra and the Merchants' Association presented addresses to Trikamlal Desai in appreciation of his charities to the cause of education. The Desha Nagar Bania Community to which he belongs also gave him an address in Vadi.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Leaders To Address

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. announce:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will address a public meeting to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m (S.T.) at Dana Bunder, Near Musjid Bunder Bridge, Mandvi.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will preside.

Loud speakers will be installed.

JAPANESE ART SILK CASES DISAPPEAR

Seven more persons have been arrested in connection with the theft of four cases of Japanese Art silk valued at Rs. 2,020 from the shop of Mr. Paramanand Odhavji, a cloth merchant at Mulji Jetha Market.

The accused persons—Tajuddin and six others, who were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, were ordered to be remanded to police custody till January 12.

Zenana Show Of "Jeevan Prabhat"

In response to a consistent demand from Bombay Ladies by letters and telephone calls received by the Management of the Minerva Talkies a Zenana Show of Bombay Talkies' Social Picture "Jeevan Prabhat" (Starring Devika Rani) now running in its 10th week has been arranged on Thursday, January 6th, 1938 at 1-30 p.m. at the Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road. It is expected that ladies of various communities residing in Bombay will avail of this occasion and attend the Show in large numbers of the picture which has been attracting huge crowds of cinema goers for the last two months.

Late Thokersey Jivraj J.P.

A public meeting of Kandakra (Cutch) inhabitants residing in Bombay was held on Dec. 30 at C.V.O. Jain Pathshala at Chinchpokli to mourn the loss of Mr Thokersey Jivraj J. P. a charitably disposed Jain merchant of Sewri

It was announced at the meeting that the bereaved sons of the deceased had donated a sum of Rs. 40,000 for a charity dispensary at Kandakra, that the bereaved brother Hirji Jivraj had donated a sum of Rs. 40,000 for 'Annakshetra' Choultry, and that Derajbhai a nephew of the deceased had donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 for general charities, all the donations to be made into a trust later on

Found Hanging

M. B. Subrahmanyan residing at Nanabhoy Building, Bhaw Daji Road Matunga was found hanging in his room at 8 p.m. on Monday.

The Kingsway Police are making inquiries.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

As the suburbs tend to grow in popularity, education is going through quite a change. Besides the high schools of the suburbs, the Municipalities are taking good care in increasing the number of primary schools so as to meet suburban needs.

In the couple of last two years nearly every Municipality has opened quite a number of primary schools in their area and there is every possibility that 1938 will see the birth of many more.

The standard of imparting education in these schools is pretty good, but this could still be bettered if only the problems of teachers' salaries were considered.

Suburban teachers are the lowest paid in this profession. If the authorities concerned expect a teacher to take sufficient interest in their work they have to be paid at least a living wage.

GHATKOPAR SCHOOL.

On Friday last, the Managing Committee of the Ghatkopar Girls School accepted offers of Rs. 3,000 each made by Mr. Waghjibhai Lakshmidas and Mr Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, towards the school building fund.

The opening ceremony of this school building which is named as the Dhanji Devshi Girls School, I understand will take place at the end of this month.

BANDRA CONCERT.

On New Year's evening the Waterlads Sporting and Dramatic Club of Chapel Road, Bandra held their eighteenth annual variety entertainment on the St Sebastian's school ground.

There was a very large gathering and the programme was a long and interesting one of eighteen items.

Songs and duets in English and Marathi—the former were mostly composed for the occasion and were very entertaining ones

A Marathi farce entitled, "Cooparichi Ghath" produced a lot of humour and to some extent dwelt on prohibition.

Rev. Fr. J Casasayas, S. J superior of St. Peter's Church and Principal of St. Stanislau High School, who presided at the function, paid glowing tributes to the club and Mr. Frank Conceicao, a member of the Bandra Municipal Board and the Clubs musical director.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Electoral Roll For Indian Legislative Assembly

Mr. J. K. Mehta, returning officer writes:—

Pursuant to the Government of Bombay Notification, Legal Department, No. 592 L, dated 17th September 1937, and the Indian Merchants' Chamber Office circular to members dated 5th October 1937, the First publication of the Electoral Roll for the Indian Merchants' Chamber Constituency of the Indian Legislative Assembly has been made on Thursday, the 30th December 1937, at the Office of the Chamber. The voters in the Constituency are hereby informed that claims and objections, if any, in respect of the Roll should be made in writing, in four copies, as specified in Regulation 3 (2) and (3), Part II of the Legislature Assembly (Bombay) Electoral Regulations to the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on or before the 9th January, 1938.

The Second publication of the Roll will be made on 15th March, 1938

PARSEE WOMEN DEMAND EQUAL TREATMENT

Sex Should Not Be A Bar

At a public meeting of Parsi women held on Monday evening under the auspices of the Stri Zarthosti Mandal at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, resolutions referring to the amendments to the Parsi Intestate Succession Law, as introduced by Sir Pheroze Sethna in the Council of State, were passed.

Miss Shirin M. Cursetji presiding over the meeting expressed satisfaction for the keen interest taken by the Parsi women in affairs vitally concerning their future. That could be evidenced, added, by the large number which attended the meeting.

At the outset, the meeting resolved to make an appeal to the Conference of Parsi Mandals convened by Sir Phiroze Sethna on January 8, and the Government of India and to the members of the Central Legislature to remove certain sex discrimination against Parsi women as proposed in the Bill.

In order to safeguard the interests of Parsi women, the meeting suggested amendments to the Act. One of the amendments stated that under this Act no distinction should be made between the shares and co-shares of the same class by reason of sex alone and any such distinction shall be void.

Still another amendment stated that if a male Parsi died intestate, leaving a lineal descendant or descendants, the property of which he died intestate should be divided "equally" among his children.

It was proposed to appoint a standing Committee to implement the resolutions and to carry on propaganda in favour of the amendments and to function till the Bill passed into an Act, with power to co-opt members and to incur necessary expenditure for the purpose.

Official And Personal

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley dined with Major-General and Mrs. S. J. P. Scobell at Gun House and afterwards attended a cinema performance at the Garrison Cinema, on Monday.

JOGESHWARI WORKERS' STRIKE

(From A Correspondent)

The Canvass Shoe Workers strike at Jogeshwari has completed its forty-second day. The negotiations carried on by the representatives of the strikers for about 18 hours with the factory management failed when they had reached a final stage.—the management repudiating the very basis of the negotiations. Mr. I. Oza, Secretary, Suburban Congress Committee, who was agreed upon by both the parties as the arbitrator, resented very much the attitude taken up by the management.

The representatives of the strikers, Messrs. Nazar Fatehally and F. M. Pinto, in furtherance of their conciliatory move, have now approached the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay and have placed the whole case for inquiry and intervention. The matter has also been brought to the knowledge of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Labour Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

The management on the other hand, is trying its best to work the factory, though disappointment greets them every time. The threat that the strikers should resume work within forty-eight hours if they want to retain their job, having failed now the management has given a further threat of a three months' lock-out, should the workers still keep out of work. But the strikers are as firm as on the resumption of the strike. Daily processions are taken out and meetings held.

MAROL UNITED CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

Victory For Vile Parle XI

(From A Correspondent)

The Vile Parle XI beat the T. C. C. Juhu-Tara by 112 runs on the Bandra Gymkhana ground on Sunday in a one-day match. The T.C.C. Juhu-Tara on winning the toss gave the Vile Parle XI first batting. The Vile Parle XI were all dismissed before lunch for 229 runs. The T.C.C. Juhu-Tara replied only with 117 runs.

SCORES

VILE PARLE XI.—Avelino D'Souza, 15; Joe F. Misquitta, 0; Joe A. D'Souza, 39; Louis F. Misquitta, 8; L. A. D'Souza, 17; V. J. D'Souza 22; Tom Misquitta, 18; Francis J. D'Souza (not out), 62; John B. D'Souza, 9; Teranci DeSoysa, 11; S. Gawria, 0; Extra 28. —Total 229

T. C. C. JUHU-TARA.—F. Fernandes, 7; R. Pereira, 2; R. D'Souza 12; F. Coelho, 0; B. D'Souza, 4; V. Fernandes, 37; D. Coelho, 39; John Gonsalves, 0; J. Coelho, 5; C. D'Souza, 1; D. D'Souza, 0; Extras 10.—Total 117.

TROMBAY ISLAND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations for the members of the Managing Committee of the Trombay Island Congress Committee are invited from the members of Committee, they must reach to the President of the above Committee, before 6 p.m. on Sunday 16th instant, at the Congress Office, Chembur

Candidates must be Congress members of the Trombay Island Congress Committee and they must be habitual Khadi wearers. In case there are more applications then the required number, the Election will be held on Tuesday 18th instant at 8 p.m in the Congress Office, Chembur.

The annual general meeting of the above Committee, will be held on Tuesday (18th instant) at 9 p.m. opposite the Chembur Congress Office.

PATHE

2ND GRAND WEEK!

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The Life of Emile ZOLA Mr. PAUL MUNI with GALE SONDERGAARD JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT Gloria Holden • Donald Crisp Eric O'Brien-Moore • Henry O'Neill • Louis Calhern • Morris Carnovsky • Directed by Wm. Dieterle • Screen Play by Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald and Geza Herczeg • • Presented by WARNER BROS

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ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN

EVEN THE STRONGEST STOMACH NEEDS FAIR TREATMENT

Some people treat their bodies worse than they would the drainage systems in their homes They would hesitate to clean clogged outlet pipes with drastic solvents harmful even to iron and copper, yet they subject delicate digestive systems to the most brutal treatment. They allow them to become clogged and then clear away the waste material with the harshest purgative imaginable, doing untold damage to stomach and bowel linings and intestinal muscles.

Nature did not design our digestive organs to withstand such treatment, and the only way to relieve an over-taxed stomach and evacuate clogged bowels is to copy Nature's methods. Andrews Liver Salt produces a natural movement. It does not irritate the lining of the intestines as do harsh purgatives, for that is unnatural, harmful and habit-forming. Andrews cleanses by *osmosis*, temporarily increasing the water content of the lower bowel and inducing thorough, gentle evacuation.

Having, also, a stimulating effect on the liver, Andrews promotes a free flow of bile which in turn destroys any poisons that have accumulated in the waste. The system is toned up and an immediate improvement in general well-being follows.

Because it is so thorough and so safe, as well as pleasant to take, Andrews enjoys the largest sale of any effervescing salt in the world. You should take it regularly. Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores.

RECEPTION TO JUSTICE Dr. JAYAKAR

Programme Of Function

The following programme has been arranged in honour of the Hon Justice Dr. M. R. Jayakar at the Samudramahal Palace, Worli, on Saturday, 8th January 1938.

Reception 7 p.m.; Banquet 8-30 p.m. Musical entertainment by Master Krishnarao Phulambrikar 10 p.m.

Special arrangements are being made for conveyance after late hours

Moliere's 'Upstart' In Mahim

The Christmas week was brought to a fitting close in Mahim, by a grand performance of Moliere's 'Upstart', staged by the amateurs of the Mangalorean Catholic Union, Mahim, on Sunday the 2nd January The Characters in the play which took over 3 hours and fifteen minutes, showed to advantage their histrionic powers, thanks to the efficient training they received from Mr. Williams of Hyderabad. The St. Michael's School stage hall was packed to the full by the intelligentia of Bombay and of the Suburbs. Even at the very start the gates were closed and the issuing of tickets at the gates was stopped, due to want of room. Only those who had booked the tickets early were fortunate in getting seats. Requests have been made by the audience to repeat the play in Bombay. The matter is under consideration and possibly, the play will be staged in one of the Bombay theatres. The play was a success because it caricatures the craze for copying the manners of our betters.

JOHN GUNTHER'S LECTURE

Jawaharlal To Preside

The Secretary of the Bombay C. S. Party writes:—

Mr. John Gunther, the author of "Inside Europe," will deliver a public lecture at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m., on "Europe the Haves and Have-Nots." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will take the chair.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1938

THE SCIENCE CONGRESS

The Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress, which commenced on Monday at Calcutta is an important landmark in the progress of Science in India and the visit of the British Science Delegation to the session is but one of the proofs of the fact that India has reached an international standard in her contributions to modern Science. The Viceroy, who opened the session, pointed out that at the 1st meeting of the Indian Science Congress Association there were only five Sections and the membership was only 109, while at the present session there are thirteen Sections, the membership is over 1,600, and as many as 800 papers have been notified for reading. These figures however, are not the best tokens of India's achievements in Science. So far as original work is concerned it is best indicated by the research work of scientists like Sir Jagadish Bose, Sir P. C. Ray, Sir C. V. Raman, Prof. M. N. Saha and Prof. B. Sahni, to whose achievements a deserved tribute has been paid by the late Dr. Rutherford, who was to have presided over the Jubilee session, in his presidential address which he had prepared before his death.

Value Of Research

Considering the poor facilities available in India for advanced scientific research the progress made so far is certainly creditable. But a great deal more needs to be achieved before India can do full justice to herself and serve through science her vast needs in the industrial, agricultural and other spheres, wherein great progress is impossible without a due contribution from scientific research. As Dr. Rutherford pointed out in his address, there is an ever-increasing recognition throughout the world of the importance of science to national development. Other nations are expending huge sums in financing scientific and industrial research with a view to utilising their natural resources to the fullest possible extent. Dr. Rutherford did well to emphasise the point that progressive nations gave similar encouragment to research in pure Science in the hope that ultimately it may lead to practical economic benefit. In an age of intensive competition which often defies the highest tariff walls India cannot afford to lay behind other nations. Nor can it afford to neglect pure science for there is no knowing how and when a single discovery in pure Science may lead to practical utility.

Government's Duty

It is unnecessary to labour the point that India should afford every facility for scientic research. The real problem is how it is to be financed, research being necessarily very costly. So far the financial burden of this research has fallen largely on Government, most research institutions having been almost exclusively maintained either by the Central or provincial Government and the Universities having been substantially subsidised in the same manner. But, as the Viceroy points out in his opening address, "it is an unsatisfactory state of affairs that Government with the manifold calls on its financial resources should have to bear the main burden also in this respect." Private munificence from enlightened philanthropists is essential, and in the future it should be on a much wider scale than it has been in the part. Government, however, must take the initiative in eliciting it. And in any case, with or without private contributions, Government should ensure fair provision for scientific research. If Science is the foundation of modern industrial progress, expenditure on scientific research must be regarded by Government as a wise investment.

Egyptian Crisis

Though Mahomoud Pasha, the new Egyptian Premier, pretends that the Parliament has been only "adjourned" and not "suspended," the camouflage is not likely to deceive the observant world. The real question at issue is whether the King means to govern the country with the aid of Parliament or not. If he intends to consult that body, there is no meaning in its adjournment or suspension. But if he does not, then whether the Parliament is merely adjourned or really suspended, it would amount to the same thing. King Farouk is trying to walk along the slippery road of unconstitutionalism, but wants to disguise the fact. The Parliament, with its decided Wafdist majority, is a thorn in his side and he is trying to get rid of it by high-handed and unconstitutional means. But we do not think the Egyptian people will tolerate this fresh aggression on their liberties for long. It is to be regretted that the young King, instead of helping his people to march on the road to democracy and independence, is lending himself as a tool in the hands of reactionaries.

India's Victory

Merchant and his men deserve to be warmly congratulated upon their brilliant victory in the third un-official Test against Lord Tennyson's eleven at Calcutta. They have thus retrieved India's honour and created a fresh interest in the remaining matches of the rubber. We hope in this connection that Lord Tennyson's suggestion that a fifth Test should be held in Bombay will be duly accepted by the Cricket Club of India. The glorious uncertainty of cricket was never more in evidence than at Calcutta. The centuries by Mustaq Ali and Amarnath on the opening day no doubt laid the foundation of success, but the next two day's play was full of upsets, and the suspense was thus maintained to the end. India's trundlers, however, rose to the occasion yesterday, and routed their opponents. The honours are thus equally divided between the batsmen and the bowlers, which is perhaps the most gratifying feature of the success. Particular tribute must be paid to India's new skipper, who marshalled his players very creditably indeed. Cricket fans in this country will now keenly —and very hopefully—await the remaining fixtures.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL PARTIES

Their Distinctive Features

(BY V .K. NIKISAWA.)

(Mr. Nikisawa is one of the highest authorities on the inner structure of Japan. He has for many years fought the militarists on behalf of Labour.)

The most important Japanese parties which take a "legal" part in the political life of the country are: Seyukai, Minseito, Kokumin Domai Syakai Taisyuto and Nichon Musanto

The structure of the two main parties, the Seyukai and Minseito, is the same. There is no difference of principle in the programmes of the two parties although their methods of struggle are by no means identical. Both elect their chairman for seven years' and their other officials for one year's office. There are no membership dues, but party funds are raised by secret contributions from individual concerns which support the parties

The Seyukai

Founded in 1900 by Prince Ito, this party is the spokesman of various capitalist groups, mainly the Mitsui concern, and big landowners whose interests are bound up with foreign trade and the search for new colonies. During the period when Haras, Seyukai leader, was at the head of the Cabinet—1918-1921—Japanese imperialism carried out armed intervention in Siberia and in the Soviet Far East. The Seyukai has in recent times advocated a policy of aggression in foreign politics and certain sections—for instance the capitalist Kuchara group—who have close connections with the militarists, are now demanding a "firm policy". Under the pressure of growing anti-militarist and anti-Fascist sentiments in Japan, Seyukai deputies were forced to criticise the policy of the Hirota and Hayashi Cabinet during the last parliamentary session. Following their defeat in the 1936 elections, the Seyukai put forward a new slogan for the elections of April 30, 1937: "Defence of Constitutionalism."

The Minseito

This party adopted its present structure in 1927 and represents the land-owning aristocracy and industrial capital: it is closely related to the banks affiliated to the Misubisi concern, and to court circles. In comparison with the Seyukai, the Minseito is considered 'moderate' and 'liberal'. It is 'cautious' in foreign politics, and stands for thorough economic and political preparation for the coming war. In the 1936 elections, this party took up—in view of the reigning public feeling an anti-Fascist stand, which tactical move brought them victory over the Seyukai.

The Kokumin Domai

Semi-Fascist and linked up with the military clique, this party was formed in 1932. On the plea of national health, it calls for sterilization on the German Fascism principle. It has no mass basis.

The Sayakai Taisyuto

A Social-Democratic party founded in 1932 after the amalgamation of the "Syakai Minsyuto" Social-Democratic party with the Left Dsunkoku Rono Taisyuto (Japanese workers and peasants mass party). Even to-day this party has no clear programme. The workers' will to fight, however, wins the party a certain amount of support in the trade unions and peasants' organizations. Together with the other working class parties who established a united front against Fascism and war, the Syakai Taisyuto gained a great victory in the February elections of 1936. This anti-Fascist front secured 23 seats as compared with five in the 1932 elections.

The Nichon Musanto

This is the working class party of Japan, and is the Left Wing of the Syakai Taisyuto which seceded in 1936. Led by Kato Kandsyu, well-known militant, the Nichon Musanto is the creator of the united anti-Fascist front, and for the 1937 elections adopted the slogan: "Down with Fascism: Defence of Democracy".

The Seisanto

Federation of Fascist organizations connected with the military clique, led by well-known reactionary head of the military and political secret service, Toyama Mitsuru.

The Meirinkai

Ultra-reactionary, military Fascist organization financed by the big capitalist, Isichara, this party includes above all reserve officers and is at present conducting "moral preparation" for the war

(Continued on page 10 Col 5)

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES

We saw in our last article that so far as the cultivator's actual needs are concerned, the creation of village forests of sufficient areas under the direct management of forest punchayets assisted by experts trained in forestry, was the only correct and satisfactory solution. But here the grievances connected with the forests do not end. There are other questions of no less importance which also require to be satisfactorily solved.

First of all there is the question of protection of crops and animals from the depredations of wild beasts. The damage done by pigs, tigers and even elephants is incalculable. Hundreds and thousands of plough and milch cattle are carried off every year by tiger and panther, while the number of human beings who fall a prey to man-eaters is considerable.

Iniquitous Law

Besides the loss of cattle, there is the damage done to crops which is extensive. Wild pigs do a great amount of damage to sugarcane, and many a weary cultivator spends the whole night on a "machan" among his canes, trying vainly to scare them away with horn and tomtom. Wild elephants are well-known as the most destructive of creatures. They will tread down or tear up three or four times the area they eat of such favoured delicacies as cardamums

It is usually permissible to kill these wild beasts when they are found doing damage on private land but it is no easy task to do so. The Forest law on this question is most iniquitous. If a tiger kills a cow or a buffalo on private land or if pigs destroy crops, the Forest Department is held exempt from any liability to compensate the owner thereof for the loss caused to him, but if the owner whose cattle are killed pursues the beast in the forest with his gun even to a small distance, he commits an offence and is liable to prosecution!

Remedies Suggested

It is a matter of great regret that no effective steps have yet been taken by Government in an important matter like this affecting the vital interests of the cultivator. Wire fencing is being freely advocated by officials, but they forget that it is a costly affair, quite beyond the means of the average cultivator. When the subjects of the State suffering from famine complained to the King that they had no bread to eat, the King very innocently asked them, "Why not eat cakes?"

It has also been the fashion in certain areas among the officials, to start co-operative societies for fencing purposes, but it has not been found an easy task to work them efficiently, honestly and harmoniously, especially as the ryots yet continue to be illiterate.

Gun Licenses

All the measures hitherto adopted including co-operative fencing, were pronounced by the Royal Agricultural Commission as no more than palliatives and the Commission was, therefore, of opinion that "the grant of the gun licenses on a more liberal scale appears the most effective method of dealing with the damage done to crops and cattle by wild animals."

But this most effective method is the only one which the Government refuse to adopt. One or two shooting parties of officials go out in some obscure corner on one or two days in the year, and long accounts are given to the press of great work done, to mislead the outside world. The shooting rules must now be relaxed and a sufficient number of licences must be given to shoot the wild beasts even in the forest. This method has the approval, besides, of both the official and non-official members of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee of 1925.

Further, the area to which the Game Laws apply should be greatly curtailed, attempt being made to preserve game except in certain selected "reserves": and in those selected "reserves" where the ravages of pig etc are inevitable, there should be an abatement of the present rate of assessment in order to compensate the cultivator to some little extent at least

Communal Punishment

Then there is another form of hardship from which the cultivator suffers. Under Section 78 of the Indian Forest Act, "every person exercising any right in a reserved or protected forest is bound forthwith to take steps, whether so required by any Forest, or Police Officer or not, to extinguish forest fire in such forest of which he has knowledge or information or to prevent any such fire from spreading." If any person fails to do so, he is liable to be punished with imprisonment

In such cases, what has generally happened is that if any fire is not extinguished or prevented from spreading inspite of the prompt efforts of some villagers in the vicinity, all villagers residing within the distance of a few miles' radius, whether aware of the fire or not, were made to pay grazing fees at rates increased to four or five times. This is what is known as "communal punishment."

End It

The grazing fees have now happily been abolished, but the engine of oppression remains which may easily take another form. I feel no hesitation in saying that "communal punishment" is a form of barbarous law and would have been considered unjust and cruel even in the time of William the Conqueror. It affords great scope to the subordinate officials of the Forest Department to harass the ryot and to keep him always in dread of him. The only way to mend it is to end it.

Apart from this, what an amount of misunderstanding exists

(Continued on page 10 Col 5)

Problem Of Wild Beasts III

(By S. G. Warty, M.A.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JAPANESE "PEACE TERMS"

No Chinese statesman, unless he be a traitor to his country—unfortunately, there have been and are still, such traitors in China—would agree to the "peace terms" which are reported to have been communicated to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek through Dr. Trautmann, the German Ambassador, by the Japanese Government. These terms are said to include the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese economic agreement. Chinese adherence to the Anti-Commintern Pact, the stationing of permanent Japanese garrisons in China, the creation of demilitarised zones, the formation of an independent State in Inner Mongolia and the payment of reparations. If the Chinese Government agreed to all this, it would mean selling the entire nation into vassalage to the Japanese. Japan not only wants a large slice of Northern China as well as "reparations"—one does not know "reparations" for what crime China has committed!—but also the dismantling of her fortifications, stationing of permanent Japanese garrisons in Chinese territory and an "economic agreement" which will place all Chinese resources completely at the disposal of Japan. Japan thus wants China to deliver herself bound hand and foot into Japanese hands. It is no wonder that such dishonourable terms have been flatly rejected by the Chinese Government.

BENGAL DETENUS.

The Government of Bengal do not appear to do their acts of bare justice even gracefully. A number of political detenus whom they have recently released are complaining that they are being unnecessarily harassed by the police. Some of them are required to attend the police thana twice a month and others have their movements restricted in various other ways. In the face of such restrictions, it becomes well nigh impossible for these persons to eke out a livelihood. Let it be remembered that these detenus had been imprisoned at the sweet will of the Government without the formality of any trial in a court of law and without even any definite charges being made against them. If the Bengal Government are sincere in their professions of anxiety to rehabilitate these detenus in society they ought to give the latter a decent chance to settle down in life.

IN MEMORIAM.

We commend the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Nurie at the meeting held in the city on Sunday to honour the memory of the late Moulana Mahomed Ali. Mr. Nurie rightly pointed out that service and sacrifice were the griding principles of the life of the departed patriot. He laboured unceasingly for the liberation of the country, and a good deal of the success of the first Non-Co-operation movement must go to the courageous lead given by Mahomed Ali to his co-religionists. The late Moulana was, of course, a true son of Islam, but he was also a true son of India. And, indeed, there cannot be any conflict between those two roles. Islam stands for democracy and freedom and India, too, is struggling towards the same goal. We heartily endorse the appeal made by Mr. Nurie that both Hindus and Muslims would understand the real significance of Mahomed Ali's life and unite in realising what was nearest to his heart—India's Freedom.

CHRISTIANS & PROHIBITION.

Those who think that Christians are opposed to Prohibition will do well to note that representative Christian institutions and their recognised leaders are coming forward to support the reform enthusiastically. The All-India Christians' Conference, which met at Calcutta during the Christmas week, adopted a resolution warmly supporting the policy of Prohibition adopted by a number of Congress Governments and urging Christian churches and other Christian institutions "to co-operate with these Governments in rooting out the drink evil." This commendable lead has been followed by an appeal issued by the Bishop of Tinnevelly, urging Christians to support Prohibition heartily. Nor is the support to be merely verbal. He urges them to take active measures for the success of the reform "by helping individuals addicted to drink to give it up and by providing counter-attractions to the drink shop." Such measures are highly useful and may well be adopted by all supporters of Prohibition. It is not wise to rely exclusively on legal compulsion.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

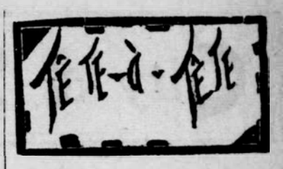
One of the resolutions of the Hindu Mahasabha is that "pure" Hindi, as it originated from Sanskrit, should be made the national language of India and the Devanagari script the common script. This is evidently meant to be a reply to those Muslim leaders who have ventured to propose that Urdu should be the national language. Now various forces, even apart from the Congress resolution accepted by millions, are operating to evolve a language which is intelligible to the vast bulk of the Indian nation, the cinema talkies and the radio, the sessions of the Congress and other popular all-India bodies being only a few of these forces. The name to be given to the common language is a secondary matter, but a vast majority of Indians agree that Hindustani is the most appropriate name for it. However, if the Mahasabha is really earnest about its resolutions, let it start classes all over the country to teach pure Hindi and the Nagri script. Similarly let the champions of Urdu start classes for teaching both the Urdu language and script. Active work will teach fanatics the truth to which wordy warfare can only blind them.

Bedag Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bedag is a village in Athni Taluka in Belgaum District. The population of this village is about 4,500. Out of this population the preponderating majority (80 per cent) is of Marathi-speaking people. The vernacular of the primary school is also Marathi. This village being just near Miraj, and being surrounded by Maratha States limits and Tasgaon Taluka limits, it has a prominent hold of Marathi culture. There is not a single man in this village, who can read and write Kanarese. But unfortunately this village has been joined to a Kannad Taluka like Athni Taluka being. Kanarese the justice to confine this Marathi village in Kannad Taluka. The official language and documents in Athni Taluka being, Kanarese the villagers of Bedag are put to all sorts of inconveniences. To do justice to this village it is necessary to transfer this village from Athni Taluka to the jurisdiction of Tasgaon Taluka. Will the Government be pleased to redress this grievance immediately? Yours, etc.

D. V. KALLOLE,
Bedag.



"Don't Be Afraid Of Colour!" reads a headline in a local Anglo-Indian newspaper.

We make a present of it to the "Whites" who are always in dread of yellow peril, Black Man's Burden and the Red Terror.

* * *

A bomb that was believed to be spent up burst and killed two persons at Gwalior.

And yet dictators and other armament-mongers continue to play with bombs that they definitely know are not spent up.

* * *

THE PARROT'S NEW YEAR STORY.

—Anglo-Indian paper.

Yes, they have all conscientiously told it all over again.

* * *

The Honours List this year, complains a reader, is noticeably shorter than usual.

Our sympathies with him and all the other might-have-been honourables.

* * *

Says Anglo-India:—

"Of a more comprehensive character than the Indian Honours List, the British New Year Honours List contains awards to men and women in many walks of life."

In India, of course, awards are given to men in only one walk of life—the gravel paths to the Government House.

* * *

General Franco has appointed an Advisory Council of 50 members which will meet only once a year—on July 17.

The fifty, it appears, are all confirmed optimists.

* * *

Old B. B. is in a temper. Hear this tirade:—

"One orator at a recent students' conference invited his hearers to "study Moscow." By all means let us do so. Let us watch the practical working—whatever its political theory may be—of one of the most savage and tyrannical dictatorships of modern times, where one man keeps himself in power by shooting those who dare to question his supremacy. Let us also study Spain, where the overstepping of democratic limits by a feeble Government plunged that country into a bloody civil war which is now in its second year."

Hear, hear! And Hell General Franco, the deliverer of Spain from a "feeble" Government!

* * *

By the way has it occurred to our Bori Bunder confrere that the "feeble Government" invited disaster by giving too long a rope—not to the leftist revolutionaries but the militarist reactionaries who are glorified by the Anglo-Indian press?

* * *

"The Very Latest Fashion News From Paris" asusres a headline to a fashion article.

They can be safely followed for milady's dress and toilette this evening!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) Doctor Ziauddin Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, has been knighted for making Aligarh safe —for himself and his patrons!

(2) The "Times of India" has now written its last leading article on the dangers that confront Congress from "extremists".

* * *

The tailor was in the act of selling his best friend a new suit. He was raving about the garment.

"I'm telling you, Harry," the proprietor said, "that even your best friend won't recognise you in that suit! Just take a walk outside for a minute and get the feel of the garment."

Harry went out and returned a moment later. The proprietor rushed up to him with a happy smile.

"Good morning, stranger," he beamed. "What can I do for you?"

Need For Agricultural Research In India

RUTHERFORD'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN SCIENTISTS.

CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH TO SUIT SMALL INDUSTRIES URGED

CALCUTTA: January 3.

"Of India's standard exports, Cotton represents about 20 per cent. of the total value. In spite of the recent strenuous attempts to improve Indian Cotton, its staple is still usually looked upon in the world's markets as short and coarse. Here there appears to be a wide field for applied research."

So stated the late Lord Rutherford, in the course of the presidential address, which he had prepared before his demise, at the 25th Indian Science Congress Silver Jubilee Session, held at Calcutta to-day (Tuesday). The following are excerpts from the speech:—

During the past fifty years, the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been invited on many occasions to hold its meetings overseas. Four times it has journeyed to Canada, twice to South Africa and once to Australia. This policy of the Association of arranging occasional meetings in our Dominions has proved an unqualified success. These overseas visits have had a marked influence on the progress of science throughout our Commonwealth and by personal contacts have helped much to promote mutual understanding and co-operation between our peoples.

It has long been the wish of the British Association to hold a meeting in India, but difficulties of time and climate have stood in the way of its realisation. It has been found most convenient for the overseas visits to take place in the summer months but such a time is quite unsuitable for India. This difficulty would be in part surmounted if a representative party of scientific men could obtain leave of absence from their duties to visit India during the cold weather.

The celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the founding of the Indian Science Congress Association offered a suitable occasion for such a visit, and arrangements have been made by the two Associations to hold a joint meeting of India. I gladly accepted the invitation of the two bodies to preside over this combined meeting. I feel if not only a great honour but a great privilege and responsibility to be asked to fill this post on such an historic occasion. This visit of the British Association to your shores is a symbol of our desire to extend the hand of greeting the fellowship to our sister society and also individually to our co-workers in science in India.

CONGRATULATIONS

On behalf of the British Association, I extend to the Indian Association our warmest congratulations of this twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation and our sincere wishes for its continued success. We recognise that your Association, both in its constitution and its aims so closely resembling the British Association, has proved of great service to the progress of science throughout India. Founded at a time when the Universities were becoming centres of original research, it afforded to a widely scattered scientific community a much needed common meeting ground for the discussion of scientific problems. It helped also to bring to the attention of the interested public the importance of science and of the scientific method in national development.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS

In earlier days in India, research was largely confined to the great official scientific services, initiated and maintained on a generous scale by the Indian Government, for example, the Survey of India, the Geological Survey, the Botanical Survey, the Departments of Agriculture and Meteorology and many others. Pioneer work of outstanding scientific importance has been done by all these services.

INDIAN PIONEERS

In the early days of the Indian Universities, attention was mainly directed to teaching and examining the large number of students who presented themselves, and comparatively little attention was paid to research. There were always a few, however, who recognised that the universities had a wider part to play in Indian education, and should become centres of research as well as of teaching. Amongst those pioneers who distinguished themselves by original investigations and by the stimulation of others, I should particularly mention Sir Alexander Pedler, Sir Alfred Bourne, Sir Jagdis Bose and Sir Prafulla Ray, and it is of interest to recall that the last three have all been presidents of your Association.

Amongst many workers of distinction, I may specially mention Sir Venkata Raman, Professor M. N. Saha and Professor B. Sahni, each of whom has made outstanding contributions. That premier scientific society of Great Britain, the Royal Society, has recognised the value of their work by election to its Fellowship.

We in Great Britain watch with pride this growth of the scientific spirit in India and are pleased to help in any way we can. As an example of our interest, I may recall that Trinity College, Cambridge—my own college—assisted that mathematical genius Ramanujan to prosecute his studies in Cambridge. He was soon elected a Fellow of that College and a Fellow of the Royal Society. But for his premature death, it may be said of him, as Newton said of Cotes, that we had known something.

The researches in astrophysics of S. Chandrasekhar in Cambridge were soon recognised by the award to him of an Isaac Newton Fellowship and later by his election to a Fellowship in Trinity College.

RESPONSIBILITY OF UNIVERSITIES

While, as we have seen, the universities of India have in later years made substantial progress both in teaching and research in science, yet it must be borne in mind that still greater responsibilities are likely to fall on them in the near future. This is in a sense a scientific age, where there is an ever-increasing recognition throughout the world of the importance of science to national development. A number of great nations are now expending large sums in financing scientific and industrial research with a view to using their natural resources to the best advantages. Much attention is also paid to the improvement of industrial processes and also to conducting researches in pure science which it is hoped may ultimately lead to the rise of new industries.

It is natural to look to the universities and technical institutions for the selection and training of the scientific men required for this development. In India, as in many other countries, there is likely to be a greater demand in the near future for well-trained scientific men. With the growth of responsible government in India, it is to be anticipated that the staff required for the scientific services in India and for industrial research will more and more be drawn from students trained in the Indian universities. It is thus imperative that the universities should be in a position not only to give a sound theoretical and practical instruction in the various branches of science but, what is more difficult, to select from the main body of scientific students those who are to be trained in the methods of research.

While I cannot lay claim to have any first-hand knowledge of Indian industries and conditions, yet perhaps I may be allowed to make some general observations on the importance in the national interest of a planned scheme of research in applied science. If India is determined to do all she can to raise the standards of the life and health of her peoples and to hold her own in the markets of the world, more and more use must be made of the help that science can give. Science can help her to make the best use of her material resources of all kinds, and to ensure that her industries are run on the most efficient lines. National research requires national planning If research is to be directed in the most useful direction, it is just as important for a nation as for a private firm to decide what it wishes to make and sell.

It is clear also that any system of organised research must have regard to the economic structure of the country. One essential fact at once stands out India is mainly an agricultural country, for more than three-quarters of her people gain their living from the land, while not more than three per cent. are supported by any single industry. In view of this fact, it would seem clear that, in any national scheme of research, research on foodstuffs has a primary claim on India's attention.

While the character of India's trade has seen many changes in the last hundred years, to-day exports of cotton, jute and tea amount to about 60 per cent. of the total exports of India. Next in importance come oil and seeds 6 per cent., hides 5 per cent. and lac 1 per cent. There is no doubt that more scientific knowledge would increase the production of all these products.

Of India's standard exports, cotton represents about 20 per cent. of the total value. In spite of recent strenuous attempts to improve Indian cotton, its staple is still usually looked upon in the world's markets as short and coarse. No doubt there are purposes for which cotton of this type possesses special advantages, though the demand for it must now be very near to saturation point. Still India only produces about 16 p.c. of the world's cotton crops and there appears to be no reason why it should not produce a larger share; but until the cultivation of better varieties is more extensive, competition with cotton of the American type in the world markets will certainly be difficult. Here there appears to be a wide field for applied research.

The problem can be approached, however, not only in the seeking of better varieties but in finding uses and methods of treatment for the short staple variety. The importance of research on the cotton itself is well brought home by the results achieved in the United Kingdom.

Finally a word might be said concerning the need for research on radio-communication, so important a matter to a large country like India. It is now established that a number of electrified layers exist in the higher atmosphere which under certain conditions are able to reflect electric waves. The details of this electrical distribution vary considerably with the hour of the day and with the season of the year, as well as with geographical location. Such information, which is of practical importance in the selection of the most suitable wavelengths for radio-communication, must obviously be secured by research conducted in the country itself. Moreover, it does not seem impossible that such a survey may prove of value in long range weather forecasting.

While I recognise the great differences which exist between the industrial and agricultural conditions in Great Britain and India, yet it may prove of some interest and, I hope, of some value, if I give a brief account of some of the ways in which the British Government has aided industrial and agricultural research in the period following the Great War.

Early in the War, the British Government recognised that when peace came, a more systematic application of science and research over a broader field was essential in the national interest and, amid the distractions of war, set up the necessary machinery to accomplish this. In 1915 the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research was formed, and a few years later in 1920 the Medical Research Council was set up to undertake investigations in all matters connected with the health of the people.

Coal is the greatest material asset possessed by Great Britain, for on it mainly depends the heating of our homes and the production of power for most industries. Its better utilisation is a problem of great national importance. To achieve this purpose, the Fuel Research Board was formed and a large laboratory was erected at Greenwich to carry out investigations on the better and more economic use of coal.

In Great Britain every year upwards of 100 million pounds are

(Continued on page 8 Col 4)

MORE SOVIET PURGES

Eight To Die For Plot To Overthrow Govt.

MOSCOW, Jan. 3.

Eight prominent Soviet leaders, implicated in a plot to overthrow the Government in Armenia were sentenced to death at Erivan.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN "PARLEY" ADJOURNED

CAIRO, Jan. 2.

Sir Miles Lampson was enthusiastically acclaimed by a crowd outside Mahomoud Pasha's house when he paid the first official call on the Premier.

The latter made a statement that the adjournment, not suspension of Parliament for one month accords with the constitution.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SOVIET TRADE AGREEMENT

MOSCOW, Jan. 2.

The provisional trade agreement between the Soviet and France, operating since 1936, has been extended to cover 1938 on the same terms as previously.—Reuter.

Speakers Confer

Preliminary Discussions For Delhi Session

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Congress Speakers and Presidents met in a conference this afternoon under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. B. Sambamurthi to discuss important items on the agenda of the Speakers' Conference, which will be meeting from January 6, under the presidentship of Sir Abdur Rahim, President of the Central Assembly.

It is understood that the procedure of interpellations, rights of supplementary questions, maximum questions a particular member might ask on a day and Governor's rules, etc., were discussed.

Those present included Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Mr. B. K. Das, Mukund Das, Mr. G. S. Gupta, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Mr Ramdayal Singh and others.—United Press.

WAR OF ETHER AGAINST ITALY

ROME, Jan. 3.

Arabic speaking Italian Government stenographers will be among those listening in to the first B. B. C. Arabic broadcast from London at 6 P.M. to-day. They will take down a report for popular Culture Minister, Signor Alfieri, who controls the gigantic machinery of Fascist propaganda and counter propaganda.

The B. B. C. reply to the Bari Arabic broadcasts is described here as the opening of a war of ether against Italy. Italy has been one of the most active nations broadcasting to foreign countries, employing 14 languages daily with a total duration of 11½ hours, not counting the programmes for Italian colonies and Italians resident abroad. The Arabic broadcasts from Bari last 39 minutes, while the B B C will be 15.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS IMPROVED

BERLIN, Jan. 2.

M. Delbos and Von Neurath acknowledged improvement in German-French relations and congratulated one another thereon. This was revealed by ambassador M. Poncet in New Year address to the French colony in Berlin.

M. Poncet added that all countries are coming to realise the absurdity of the armaments race, which was leading to bankruptcy, and that war would devour the victors and the vanquished and drive Europe over the abyss.—Reuter.

C. P. Governor To Retire

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

A communique announces:—

Sir Hyde Gowan, whose term of office as Governor of Central Provinces and Berar will normally expire in September next, having expressed a desire for domestic reasons to be relieved in spring, 1938, the King Emperor has accepted his resignation as from May 27, 1938.

The King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. F. V. Wylie at present in Jaipur, to be Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar with effect from the date of Sir Hyde Gowan's resignation.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH ZIONISTS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

British Zionists are meeting under the presidency of Lady Reading to-night to pass a resolution affirming the rights of Jews to create their own State, recording opposition to any Palestine solution based on making Jews the permanent minority and requesting the proposed Zionist State to be brought within the British Empire.

Rev. Perlweig, Secretary, British Zionist Association, in an interview explained that this changed view meant that Jews did not like mandates less but the British Empire more.

Rev. Perlweig added: "Recently we decided to re-formulate our ideas stressing our urgent desire to come within the Empire. We held back hitherto because of a desire not to embarrass British policy. But anti-British propaganda in the Near East was such that silence was now impossible. Rev. Perlweig emphasised that he spoke only for British Zionists but claimed that 95 per cent. of Palestine Jews would welcome the decision with enthusiasm.—Reuter.

ANDERSON BECOMES VICKERS' DIRECTOR.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Sir John Anderson has been appointed director of Vickers the Famous Armaments Manufacturing Firm.—Reuter.

CLOVE BOYCOTT

Consignment By Moghul Line Steamer Not To Be Landed

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

An attempt was made to import cloves via Aden and a consignment of 50 packages of cloves were shipped from Aden to Bombay by Mogul Line Steamer 'Akbar'. In view, however, of the fact that there is prevalent a strong feeling that cloves should not be brought into Bombay and as that was represented to the Managing Agents, it has been arranged by the Managing Agents, Messrs Turner Morrisson & Co., Ltd.—that the said consignment should not be landed.—United Press.

BENGAL GOVT. TO REFUND PRESS SECURITY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have passed orders for the refund of Rs. 2000 forfeited lately out of the security deposits of 'Lokomanya', a Hindi daily, and the Lokomanya Press.

This is understood to be the first refund of press security in Bengal under the new constitution.—A.P.

French Air-woman's Whereabouts

DAMASCUS: Jan. 3.

The air authorities believe that the airwoman Maryse Hiltz, who is missing and was last seen over Jask at 4-15 (G.M.T.) on January 2, may have been forced to land on the mountains of Iran, in which case it is improbable that there will be any news of her for several days.—Reuter.

MANDATE TO CONGRESS MINISTERS

(Continued from page 1.)

question of violence and non-violence.

The Hon. Mr. Kuanungo, Congress Minister from Orissa who had come specially to seek advice of the Working Committee regarding certain inflammatory speeches explained to the members the position in Orissa and handed over to the members, it is stated, some copies of speeches made by certain Congressmen. Similar speeches are also in the hands of the members of the Working Committee.

"SEDITIOUS SPEECHES."

During the two and half hours between 8-30 and 11 a.m. the Committee considered the complaints of the Congress Ministries against Congressmen about seditious and inflammatory speeches and also their attempt to defend themselves under the plea of "Civil Liberties". The Committee had not concluded its deliberations when it adjourned.

The Committee reassembled at 1 p.m. when besides the members of the Working Committee, the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, and the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Ministers of Madras and Bombay respectively, the Hon. Mr. Dwarakaprasad Misra, Minister, Central Provinces; the Hon. Mr. Kuanungo, Minister, Orissa; Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda were present.

"C. R." EXPLAINS.

A good amount of the time of the Committee was occupied by Hon. C. Rajagopalachariar, who explained the working of the Ministry in Madras and the difficulties they had to face there. This is the first time that Rajaji is attending a Working Committee meeting since offices were accepted and the members of the Working Committee were anxious to hear him, as complaints against Congress Ministries started with Madras first, namely, with the prosecution of Mr. S. S. Batlivala for sedition.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda are stated to have acquainted the members with the Labour trouble in the Province and the other difficulties that are facing the Congress Government.

LEFTIST CRITICISMS.

The Leftist criticisms of the Congress Ministries were carefully considered and it appears that the members were of the view that the criticisms were destructive in nature and harmed the Congress.

comprehensive review of the work done by the Congress Ministries and explained the difficulties in their way.

The discussions had not concluded when the Committee adjourned at 3 p.m. to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday.

COTTON INQUIRY

The Committee consisting of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Shankerlal Banker, which was appointed by the Calcutta session of the A.I.C.C. to enquire into the question of the serious plight of the cultivators of cotton due to the heavy decline in cotton prices and make such recommendations as were advisable in the interests of the cotton growers of the country submitted its report to the Working Committee yesterday. The recommendations were discussed by the Working Committee in the afternoon and it was again considered by some of the members of the Working Committee late on Monday night and their views will be placed before the Working Committee on Tuesday which might take action on them.

VISIT TO MAHATMA

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sjt. Rajagopalachariar visited Juhu at 3-30 and were closeted with Gandhiji for forty-five minutes. It appears that the doctors had allowed Gandhiji only half an hour for holding the discussions. It appears that these members placed before Gandhiji the views of the members on the question of a solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem and the best approach to get at an early and permanent solution. Gandhiji welcomed the suggestions and is stated to have approved of the decision of the Working Committee to take immediate steps in that direction.

BIHAR KISAN PROBLEM.

At 7 p.m. on Monday Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Babu Rajendra Prasad Sjt C. Rajagopalachariar Seth Jamnalal Bajaj; Acharya Kriplani; Dr. Jairamdas Daulatram; Mr Shankerlal Banker; and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda met and discussed the Cotton Committee Report. Those present listened to Babu Rajendra Prasad's case for the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee against the Kisan Sabhas and their activities Rajen Babu placed before them complaints that had been received against the Kisan Sabha workers who had been delivering inflammatory speeches and attacking the Congress Ministry. The meeting lasted till 9 p.m.

FOR PLENARY SESSION.

It appears that the original idea was that the Working Committee should discuss the various matters that are to be brought in the form of resolutions before the Haripura session of the Congress, with a view to give the delegates the opportunity to discuss among themselves the resolutions and come prepared on the various subjects. After some discussion, it appears, it was decided that the question of drafting resolutions and discussion such matters as are to be brought up before the plenary session should be left over till the last week of January, when another meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held and the President elect of the Haripura Session could also be present and express his views on the various subjects, before the resolutions are drafted.

Anti-Asiatic Legislation Move

INDIANS OPPOSE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSIONS

Question Of Mixed Marriages And Immovable Property In Transvaal

JOHANNESBURG, January 3.

It is understood two Commissions, one into mixed marriages and the other to investigate the acquisition of immovable property by Indians in Transvaal will be appointed before the end of January.

STRONG INDIAN OPPOSITION

The Indian community strongly opposes these Commissions, but Reuter is informed in responsible circles that Indian opinion here is unduly nervous since the Commissions' findings may be quite otherwise than harmful to Indians.—Reuter.

SUBHAS VISITS LONDON ON JAN. 10

Indians Making Huge Preparations To Accord Rousing Reception

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Every effort is being made here by influential Indians to persuade Mr. Subhas Bose to stay longer than a week in London, so that he may preside over the Independence Day celebrations at Friends' House organised by the India League for Wednesday, 26th instant when Sir Stafford Cripps will be the chief speaker.

The celebrations will be followed by mass demonstration in Trafalgar Square on January 30, in which progressive Englishmen like Mr. Wilfred Roberts, Liberal M.P., Miss Maud Royden and Mr. John Strachy, will take part

I understand that the India League in collaboration with other organisations and individuals is arranging a comprehensive programme for Mr. Subhas Bose on the lines similar to those arranged for Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru two years ago. Over eighty Indians have formed themselves into a Reception Committee and under the direction of Dr C B Vakil, Mr. Subhas, will be given a rousing reception at Victoria Station on the 10th instant. In order to give an opportunity to meet Mr. Subhas Bose, personally, a special Indian reception will be held at St. Pancras Town Hall on the 11th instant, when Mr Palme Dutt may preside.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Lansbury, Mr Subhas will be welcomed at another meeting at Conway Hall, when Indians will be honoured by such speakers like Mr. Arthur Greenwood who was Deputy Leader of His Majesty's Opposition, Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M.P., Lord Listowell and Mr. Laurence Housman.

LAHORE IN GRIP OF COLD WAVE

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Lahore is in the grip of cold wave, the minimum temperature to-day being 33 and the maximum 51.

Report of two persons in the Kangra hills being frozen to death has been received.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. ELECTION

Nariman Withdraws In Favour Of Brelvi

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of a statement says:—

Before leaving for Rajputana, I had left my nomination paper with my friend Mr. Brelvi with instructions that if he also decided to contest, my nomination should not be put in, as I felt under the present, grouping, the ultimate contest would be between him and me.

I feel that under the existing circumstances, it is highly desirable and expedient that a true and trusted Muslim Congress leader of Bombay should secure a seat in the A. I. C. C

I therefore wish my friend Mr. Brelvi all success in the ensuing A. I. C. C election and I would be the last person to obstruct that success by contesting against him.

Prosecution Of Batliwala Explained

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister Government of Madras who has been called to attend a meeting of the Congress Working Committee to place the views of the Congress Ministry regarding the several complaints received, arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express to-day.

He attended the meeting of the Working Committee held in the afternoon at 1 P.M and explained the Ministry's position in Madras and how far it had been able to implement the Election Manifesto.

He is also stated to have explained in person the reasons and circumstances that led to his Government sanctioning prosecution of Mr. S. S. Batliwala.

EUROPEAN INTEREST IN 'INDIA'S WELFARE'

Viceroy's Address At Calcutta Association Dinner

ASSURES COUNTRY HE WILL DO HIS BEST FOR AGRICULTURAL UPLIFT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy addressing the European Association at their Dinner on Monday said:

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me say first how great a pleasure it is to Lady Linlithgow and myself to be present here tonight, and how much we appreciate the kindness of the European Association in extending their invitation to us. I know for how much the Association stands in the life of the European community in India. I know, too, the good work which it has done over so long a period of years, and I have had myself first hand opportunities of observing the closeness with which the Association studied all those features of the work of the Joint Select Committee and of the deliberations in Parliament on the Government of India Bill which might in any way affect the interests of Europeans in this country, or be of concern to them.

EUROPEANS AND INDIA ACT.

I have mentioned the close interest with which the representatives of the Association followed the discussions from which the act of 1935 emerged. In your remarks, Mr. Chairman, you said that its members recognized that the act gave them something of what they wanted. You said also that it did not give them everything for which they could have hoped. That, if I may say so, is no uncommon experience when one is dealing with an enactment covering so wide a field, and affecting issues of such great and diverse importance, as the act of 1935. Be that as it may, for good or for ill the act, as you have observed, is on the statute book. It is the instrument which governs the evolution in the future that lies before us of the destinies of this country; and, if I may say so, in determining to accept the facts as they are, to work the act, and to make the greatest contribution they can to the prosperity and the advance of India and her people under the terms of that Act, your Association, and the great European community which it so ably represents, have shown the political wisdom, and the sense of values, one would have expected from them.

So long as the Government of India Bill was taking final shape in the deliberations which took place on the floor of both houses, the situation was fluid. There was room for a modification here, or an alteration there. There were points which this party or that, or this interest or that, were anxious to see decided in a particular sense, and which they pressed strongly in one or other house. That stage is past. For good or ill, the decisions embodied in the Act have been taken.

NEW PROVINCIAL GOVTS.

You have referred to the working of the new provincial Governments. I need not say how great a satisfaction it is to me to think that we should have, in every province, Governments commanding the support of a majority in their legislatures, Governments which over the relatively short period since they have come into being can point to so much good work done. I have watched with the closest interest the developments in every province since the first of April. I have lost no opportunity of establishing personal contact with responsible ministers and leaders of political thought from those provinces. I will frankly say that, given the great difficulties inherent in a radical change such as that represented by the introduction of provincial autonomy, all of us, Indian or European, and whatever our party affiliations, can feel that the working of this great experiment in the period of which we have now had experience reflects nothing but credit on those responsible. It would not have been surprising had the new Governments, called on to carry for the first time the burden of administration, and to deal with the problems that confront the politician on whose shoulders falls the weight of office, encountered difficulties greater than any that have in fact been experienced. Looking back over these eight months, I see no reason whatever for dissatisfaction, or for apprehension as to the future working of the constitution. I see indeed good and strong reason for optimism. The Governments which hold power in the autonomous provinces have shown in a marked degree a sense of responsibility and a readiness to face the facts of the situations by which they may find themselves confronted. Difficulties may lie ahead of us. But if such difficulties arose, it is my confident and earnest hope that they will admit of being surmounted.

In speaking as I do to you, gentlemen, with your familiarity with India, and with her problems, I need not emphasize how important it is for the welfare of India that difficulties should be overcome, and that the new constitution should continue to work with smoothness and the ease which have marked the first few months of the operation of provincial autonomy. That it will so continue to work, is, I am confident, the sincere and earnest hope of everyone of us here to-night, and I am confident too, that we can all of us, whatever the nature of responsibility that falls upon us, be relied on to make the utmost contribution in our power to secure that end.

EUROPEANS IN LEGISLATURES.

I am glad to think from what you said to-night that it has been possible to fill the seats assigned to Europeans or European interests in the legislatures by men so well equipped for the service which they have undertaken. I would like to express my entire agreement too with the importance which you laid on the maintenance of close "liaison" between the representatives of your community in the provincial and those in the central legislatures. The problems which fall to be dealt with by those bodies are different in character. But it is, I am sure, of extreme importance, if the interests of the community as a whole, interests which transcend the boundaries of any one province, are to be adequately safeguarded and furthered, that those who fill the European seats in the Central Legislature should be in close touch with their fellows in various provincial legislatures, and that the "liaison" between them should be close and intimate. It is, I venture to suggest, in that way most assuredly that the community in any one province can feel certain that when those wider problems which fall within the sphere of the Central Legislature are under discussion, full weight is given to their importance from the point of view of different provinces, and full account taken of those aspects of those problems which may be of closer and more immediate concern to the provinces than to the centre.

IMPLEMENT THE PLEDGE.

I listened with deep satisfaction to your reiteration of the determination of your Association and those whom it represents to implement the pledge which you have given that those who undertake the heavy responsibilities of Government, whatever may be their political complexion, can look for your full and active support in all measures calculated to ensure the progress and the betterment of the people of the provinces and of India. It is proper that that should be the case. You represent a community which has made a great and substantial contribution to the progress and prosperity of this country. You can look back with pride on the long association of Great Britain with India and her fortunes; and on the long record of service to which she can point; and it is but proper that in the circumstances of the present day, when ministers are facing for the first time responsibilities, and are for the first time shouldering burdens, such as have never in the past fallen upon them, they should be able to feel that in the efforts they make for the betterment of the health, for the material prosperity, and for the raising of the general level of the contentment and happiness of the population of this country, they can rely on the understanding and the firm support of the European community.

FOR ANTI-T. B. CAMPAIGN.

I would like to thank you most warmly for what you have been good enough to say about my wife's anti-Tuberculosis Campaign, and for the sympathy and co-operation which you have given in connection with it. I am sure that she is right in thinking that this is a problem of vital significance. The figures of the incidence of Tuberculosis are striking to a degree. The response which has been made to her appeal by the Indian states and the provinces of British India shows that there is a demand, and that there will be support for preventive and curative treatment of the type which I sincerely trust, will emerge as a result of the response for which we hope.

COUNTRY'S BACKBONE.

I thank you for the very kind words you have used about my interest in agriculture. Agriculture, and I say it without scruple in the presence of so many representatives of great industrial undertakings, is the backbone of this country, and nothing can be of more material importance to industry and to the welfare of India as a whole than the uplifting of the condition of the agriculturist and the improvement of his position. I am sure, Sir, that you were right when you remarked to-night that it is on the basis of the contented peasant that any firm and stable structure of Government either in India or elsewhere must ultimately rest. While I hold my present post, it will be my effort to do all in my power to improve the condition of the agriculturist in any way properly open to me; and if during my time, I can feel that I have contributed, in however small a degree, to the realisation of that object, I shall feel that I have been able to make, on however small a scale, some little contribution to the welfare of India and to the lightening of the burden on those who in the future are destined to play so important a role in the political and economic development of this country. —A. P.

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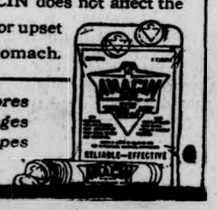


Italian Journalist In Karachi

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Mr. Lualdi, the Italian Journalist, arrived here by air from Delhi. He is 'en route' to Baiz.—A.P.

Rutherford's Tribute To Indian Scientists

(Continued from page 7)

spent on the erection of new buildings and in maintaining old ones, yet no organised research on buildings had been made. To remedy this deficiency, the Department set up a Building Research Station near London where investigations are made on the many and varied problems connected with the better housing of the people.

In 1925 a Chemical Research Laboratory was set up at Teddington, in which pioneer work is being carried out on chemical reactions at high pressures and temperatures and in the production of synthetic resins. Another important problem in which the Department is interested is the provision of more plentiful supplies of pure water for domestic and industrial consumption. Valuable work has been done by the Water Pollution Research Board in many directions, and new methods have been found for the purification of water which has been contaminated by the industrial effluents from sugar and milk factories.

CO-OPERATIVE RESEARCH

I must now refer to arrangements which have been made to promote the application of scientific knowledge to the problems of the individual industries. The importance of research has long been recognised by large industrial companies, who have in many cases set up research establishments for their own requirements. This tendency is specially marked in the electrical and chemical industries, where large sums are spent annually on research.

It is, however, to be borne in mind that a great part of British industry is carried out in small establishments. A survey carried out some years ago indicated that in 123,000 factories in Great Britain less than 500 employed more than 1,000 workers which over 117,000 employed less than 100 workers. Obviously such small factories are not in a position to maintain a research laboratory on anything but a small and inefficient scale. To overcome this difficulty, the Department in conjunction with industry instituted a number of co-operative research associations representing the greater part of the main industries of the country. Each of these research associations is autonomous and controlled by representatives of the industry concerned, and is financed by contributions from the firms belonging to the association, assisted by grants from the Department.

It is to be borne in mind that the organisation of research for industry and for general national purposes varies much in different countries. Even in a large country like India, where the resources and needs of the different Provinces are very varied, it seems to me essential for efficiency that the organisation of research should be on national rather than on provincial lines. The setting up of separate research establishments for similar purposes in the various provinces cannot but lead to much overlapping of work and waste of effort and money. Such a central organisation of research does not necessarily mean that the scientific work should all be concentrated in a single laboratory.

INDIA'S RICH HERITAGE

In this brief survey, I have tried to outline the contributions to scientific knowledge made in India, and the needs of the immediate future if science is to play its part in the national welfare. While the study of modern science in India is comparatively recent, and naturally much influenced by Western ideas, it is well to recall that India in ancient days was the home of a flourishing indigenous science which in some respects was at the time in advance of the rest of the world.

The study of ancient writings has disclosed in recent years the extent and variety of these scientific contributions. Much progress was made in the study of arithemetic and geometry, while the researches of Sir Prafulla Ray have brought to light the important advances made in metallurgy and chemistry. May we not hope that this natural aptitude for experimental and abstract science, shown so long ago, is still characteristic of the Indian peoples, and that in the days to come India will again become a stronghold of science not only as a form of intellectual activity but as a means of furthering the progress of her peoples.

(Continued from Col. 5.)

as these come into the mind of a worker in one only of the many vast fields of science, we can form some slight idea of the richness of India's contribution to science as a whole. Thinking on this great contribution, we of the British Association congratulate you of the Sister Association most wholeheartedly, not only on the completion of your twenty-five years of existence, but even more on the wealth of harvest you have gathered in that twenty-five years.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

Inaugural Address By Sir James Jeans

Until a very few weeks ago, we had hoped to assemble here under the presidency of one of the greatest scientists of all time, and it is inevitable that his sudden and tragic death should be uppermost, not only in the thoughts of those of us who come from Europe, most of whom knew him personally, but in the thoughts of everyone here. For his works had made him know to us all. He has been cut off in the fulness of his powers—leaving as his monument a rich and full life's work, such as few men have equalled, but also leaving a feeling that he might have accomplished more, and possibly even greater, things had he been left with us a few years longer.

This is neither the place nor the occasion to attempt any detailed description of his scientific achievements. A great physicist, Niels Bohr—whom we are sorry not to have with us here—speaking of Rutherford's work to a Congress of Physicists which recently met in Bologna, said: "His achievements are so great that, at a gathering of physicists like the one here assembled, they provide the background of almost every word that is spoken". As it was in Bologna, so it will be in Calcutta; the proceedings in our physics section will be utterly different from what they would have been had Rutherford not lived and worked.

Happily he will not be altogether absent from our meeting. He had been looking forward with the greatest interest and eagerness to this occasion, and had already written a Presidential address for it, which it will be my duty to read to you very shortly.

Through the tragic circumstance of his death, I stand before you as your President. I cannot tell you how greatly honoured I feel by your choice, but neither can I tell you how strongly I feel my utter inadequacy to act as substitute for the really great man we had all hoped to have with us here.

Yet I must not forget that I am here in a second capacity also—as spokesman of the Delegation from the British Association. It so happened that I was President of the Association in 1934, when we received your invitation to join you in Calcutta, and I vividly remember how anxious your representatives were to do everything possible to make our visit not only scientifically fruitful, but also pleasurable to ourselves.

To some of us—but only a few—India is well-known territory; others—I think the majority—come here for the first time. But we all feel a special interest in being here for the 25th Anniversary of your Indian Association. The quarter-century of your existence has been a period of stupendous developments in almost all branches of science and certainly not least in those which have formed my own field of work.

INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Nor has India stood idly by as a mere spectator of this most thrilling period in the history of science. These twenty-five years have not only seen your association increase from infinitesimal beginnings to its present international importance; they have also seen the phenomenal growth of India as a scientific nation. In 1911 there were no Indian-born fellows of the Royal Society; today there are four. In 1911 the Royal Society published no papers by Indians, in 1936 we published ten. Yet statistics are dry things and even those which shew an infinity-fold increase convey a less vivid picture than a few concrete examples, such as each of us can find in abundance in his own subject.

The mathematicians and physicists will probably find their thoughts turning, as mine do, to the strangely intuitive genius of Ramanujan and to the remarkable discoveries he had made in pure mathematics before death snatched him prematurely away; to the work of Sir Venkata Raman in physics, and especially his discovery of the effect which is known by his name all the world over; to many investigations in sound and the theory of music made by Raman and a host of others; to the work of Saha in astrophysics, which gave us our first clear understanding of the meaning of stellar spectra, and so unlocked the road to vast new fields of astronomical knowledge; and to the work of many Indians, among whom I would specially mention Chandrasekhar and Kothari, on conditions in the interiors of the stars. And I am sure that not only the mathematicians and physicists, but workers in all other fields as well, will be thinking with admiration of the remarkable ingenuity and experimental skill shewn by that great Indian scientist, the late Sir Jagdis Chunder Bose.

If such names and achievements

(Continued in Col. 4)

VICEROY OPENS SCIENCE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 12)

limitless opportunities for the harnessing of that knowledge for the betterment of mankind.

By universal accord, the first and foremost object of our endeavour in the material field must be to better the lot of the agricultural population, to raise the standard of living of the cultivator.

SCIENTIST'S INTEREST IN INDIA.

Ladies and gentlemen the occasion of this Conference, the presence here to-day of this distinguished gathering, are not merely a recognition of Indian science and scientists. They are more. They constitute, a manifestation of the interest taken by the intellectual world of the West in the trend of developments in India. It is not for me to remind you that India is in a transitional stage; that she is on the threshold of a new era. We may anticipate that the recent political reforms will inevitably find their reflection in an increased determination among Indians that India should continue in an increasing degree to make her own individual contribution to world history and world concepts. What will be the nature of that contribution, and what its scale, it is difficult to foresee clearly at this period. The history of Indian civilisation goes further back than any history of Western countries. The great name of India has, throughout that long history, at all times, been associated with religion, with mysticism, with philosophy and with the arts.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY.

Throughout the centuries her economy has been, as indeed it still is and as it is likely to continue to be, fundamentally agricultural, with the simple, patient, methodical and thrifty life for the people which that implies. With the march of years, there has come the inevitable impact of the West; and India to-day is engaged on the welding on to her old structures of the newer political and economic forms of the West; on the finding in her intellectual life of a place for the discoveries of science with all their challenge to accepted modes of thought and practice. This is a time, therefore, when interest, understanding, and sympathy are vital, from those especially who are leaders in Science and in those kindred activities which have been so dominant a characteristic of Western development in recent years.

SCIENTISTS IN SOCIETY.

It may be argued that scientists, of all people, are those who can help least in this respect, since scientists speak a universal language, and science is science the world over. But when talking of countries and their civilisations, it is difficult to dissociate a scientist from the background against which he works and from the effect of his work on the development of his times. The scientist has his place not only in the world of science but in society as a whole. The backgrounds against which scientists in India and the West pursue their activities are vastly different, and the possible effects on society from the impact of Their discoveries on everyday life must inevitably vary. But that difference in no way diminishes the value to us in India of the informed interest, of the advice, and of the wide and varied experience, of those who have seen the possibilities and the limitations of scientific activity in other spheres. Your knowledge, your experience, your very aloofness from the Indian background will impart a special value to any analysis of the problems which confront us here; and to any suggestions which in the light of your deliberations you may feel able to advance as to the directions in which investigation and examination can most fruitfully be pursued.

"INDIA NOT A MERE DREAMER"

Mookerjee's Welcome Address

Mr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Chairman, Reception Committee in the course of his opening speech at the Science Congress said:—

It is my proud privilege to offer a warm welcome to the delegates and other members who have assembled here as representatives of different Universities and various academic bodies from all over the world. We of this University and of this City of Calcutta which witnessed the inauguration of the Indian Science Congress, whose jubilee is being celebrated this year, feel honoured by their presence. We are particularly gratified that this should be a joint meeting of the Indian Science Congress and the British Association for the Advancement of Science which has done so much for the promotion of scientific knowledge not only in Great Britain but in the British Commonwealth of Nations as well.

Two great figures we miss in this gathering to-day. The death of Lord Rutherford and of Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose has created a void which cannot be easily filled, and we consider it our duty to associate ourselves with the rest of the world in the expression of deep and widespread sorrow with which the news have been universally received. May their careers and achievements serve as an inspiration to all seekers of knowledge and truth for generations to come.

The prevalent idea that Indians are metaphysically-minded and their contributions to positive science are inconsiderable is not based on a full and correct appreciation of historical facts. India has not been a mere dreamer. In her great days she founded colonies, and her missionaries went abroad to spread her culture and her civilisation far beyond her bounds. Charak and Susruta, Nagarjuna and Bhaskaracharyya, Aryabhtta and Lilavati and many others who explored the secrets of Nature, made definite contributions to knowledge which succeeding ages have profited by.

More and more throughout the world science is being harnessed to the service of man. While specialists must necessarily labour in their chosen fields, the interconnections between the various branches of science are being increasingly stressed, and the distinction between pure and applied science is becoming less and less marked. While research in the pure sciences without any utilitarian object in view must continue to provide the fundamental basis of discoveries on which the application of science is to rest, the conscious collaboration between pure and applied science is being steadily fostered in the newer universities.

Let this joint session, historic in its composition, give a clear and definite lead to future activities in India in this direction.

The fact that science and technology have been used and are likely to be used in future for destructive purposes has raised doubts in many minds about the utility of science itself. Indeed the harm that has been, can be and is being daily inflicted throughout the world by engines of destruction, scientifically devised, is incalculable. Science is being used for purposes that no one who believes in humanity can contemplate with unconcern. There have been people, honest and well-intentioned, who have been stampeded by this fact into a denial of science itself.

What is wrong with the world is not the spirit of science but the moral and social failure of peoples who handle science. Science, in a comprehensive sense, provides us with the material appliances of life. It is the spirit of man who uses them that requires to be educated. The view of science should be supplemented by the vision of beauty and truth. Is it of no little significance that this Congress is presided over by one who has proclaimed to us that the world of science reveals the mind of the Supreme One and it is men of his type who should be able to contribute towards the establishment of peace on earth and good will toward men.

I have now the honour of inviting Your Excellency to open this session of the Congress and extend to it your sympathy and powerful support.

REMISSIONS IN HYDERABAD

Sequel To Untimely Rains And Low Price Of Rice

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Jan. 3.

In view of the untimely rains this year and the continued low price of rice, orders have been issued sanctioning remission of annas two per rupee in the "Abi Kist" for the year 47 Fasli (1938), even where lands have been cultivated and have yielded crops.

This concession will equally apply to "Khalsa" and "non-Khalsa" tracts, since the conditions here been almost similar in both these areas. Such of the "Abi" lands have been rendered follow will receive remission under the existing rules.

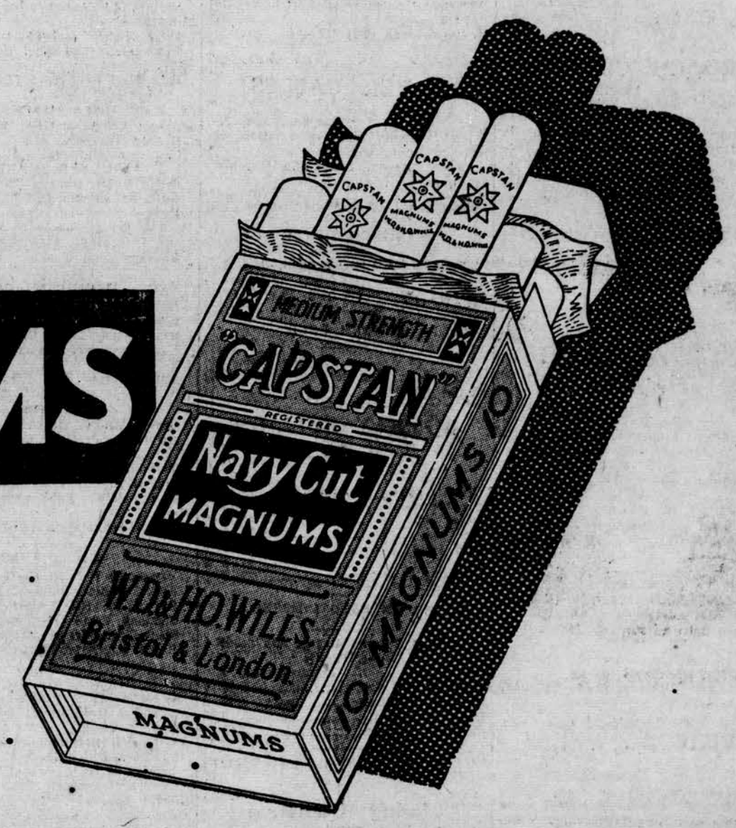
"Abi Kist" collections commence from to-day and it is not known whether the ryots have been informed of Government orders and it is possible the "Kist" may be collected in the remotest parts of the States in view of lack of quicker transmission facilities for information to reach such places.

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

WILLS'S

CAPSTAN

MAGNUMS



IMPORTED FROM LONDON

CAP/127

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Steadier Tendency In Sterling Dollar

SMALL OPERATIONS IN WHEAT

London Stock Exchange Steady

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton was quiet and featureless owing to closure of overseas markets. However undertone was steady and movements small.

EXCHANGES.

Sterling Dollar showed a steady tendency Franc encountered selling pressure but on official intervention remained steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Market steady, awaiting news from America regarding silver policy.

WHEAT LIVERPOOL.

Opened steady but operations were very small.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

Opened steady, then advanced on scattered local buying influenced by better overseas cables.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Jan. 3.

Previous closing	8.28
To-day's opening	8.30
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	8.28
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Previous closing	closed
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 172

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 3.

New York cotton was quiet and featureless with no pointers owing to closure of overseas markets however undertone was steady and movements throughout small with little change.

Trading in March commenced at 8.30 i.e. two points higher than previous closing prices advanced on scattered trade buying but general demand was slow with very little business passing and prices hovering around opening level.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (8.16/8.15) 8.23/8.23
March (8.25/8.24) 8.30/8.30
May (8.37/8.35) 8.37/8.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Liverpool cotton market was closed to-day

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Broach opened at Rs. 169/8 prices early declined on scattered liquidation but soon improved on covering and scarcity of contracts while steadier New York cables imparted further strength to market which steadily improved to Rs. 171 with very steady tone.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 3.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop (18 1/4 sellers) 18 3/8 buyers
Dunlop January (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£20 1/2) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot 6 7/8 buyers) 6 13/16 value
Forward April June (7 1/8 paid value) 7 paid sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£14 1/16 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan-Feb. (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£11 9/16 sellers £11 1/2 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened steady March 87 1/4 May 87 7/8 with smaller world shipments exercising favourable influence but in view of holiday atmosphere operations were small and interest restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May opening at 0.89 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered local buying influenced by better overseas cables and smaller world shipments with price rising to 0.90 1/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Jan. 3.

Previous closing	4.99 3/4
To-day's opening	5.00 7/16
To-day's closing	5.00 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 3.

Previous closing	4.99.80
To-day's opening	4.99.85
To-day's closing	5.01.05

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 3.

Previous closing	147.28
To-day's opening	147.28
To-day's closing	147.29

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 3.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.00.10 with general steadier tendency on scattered support franc opened at 147.31 on some selling pressure but on official intervention rate kept steady at that level.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.116) 11.121
New York on Bombay (37.75) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.00) 95.09
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cen

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£181 3/4 buyers £182 sellers) £181 1/4 buyers £181 1/2 sellers quiet.
Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers) £15 1/8 buyers £15 1/4 sellers steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/4) £43 1/4 to £44 1/4
Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Bears covered. Small offerings. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 3.

Spot	(19 1/16d) 19 1/4d+3/16
Forward	(18 7/8d) 19 1/16d+3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 3.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-5

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 3. 10-0 p.m.

Silver ready	48	11	0
Silver Posh	48	12	0
Silver Mah	48	14	0
Gold ready	34	6	3
Gold Posh	34	6	6
Gold Mah	34	6	9
Sovereign	22	6	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	13	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	12	9
Rates at 3 p.m.	0	0	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	13	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Wheat January	5	2	9
Wheat May	4	13	6
Linseed May	7	13	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Liverpool wheat December closed at 87 1/4 as against the previous closing at 87 1/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 98 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 98-2-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	97	13	0
Higher	98	2	0
Lowest	97	13	0
Closing	98	2	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 3.

loan closed at 93 1/8 following as against the previous closing at 93 1/8

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 3. 2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112-0) £112-0
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107) £107 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 5/8) £74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 5/8) £112 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 3/8) £111 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 3.

London Stock Exchange was steady but quiet with operators awaiting news from American regarding silver policy Giltedged securities kept steady but business was restricted three and half quoted at 93 1/4 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher than closing

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-4 1/2) 15-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-6) 59-6
Hydro Electric (5-0) 5-0
Musical Industries (15-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 37-6
Imperial Chemical (35-1 1/2) 34-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (69-7 1/2) 68-6
Realisation 1930 (£49) £48-6
Dunlop Rubber (32-3) 32-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-9) 35-9
Ford Motors (22-0) 21-3
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£66-0) £66-0
British American Tobacco (198-9) 107-6
Carreas 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (148-1 1/2) 148-1 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-9) 21-9
Distillers (106-3) 106-3
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£5) £5
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-9) 40-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-6) 46-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 43-3 1/2) 43-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (50-0) 50-0
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £103

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (31-0) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-9) 28-9
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 53-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 11-3
Rio Tintos (£19-0) £19-0
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8-3) £8-3

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-7 1/2) £15-6
Associated Portland Cement (86-10 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10-4 1/2) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-10 1/2) 31-3
Union Corporation (£7-10 1/2) £8-1 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (76-10 1/2) 77-6
Burma Oil (116-3) 116-3
Mexican Eagle (11-3) 10-7 1/2
Shell Transport (96-10 1/2) 96-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (40-6) 40-1 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64-0) £64-0
L and S Ordinary (£29-10 1/2) £29-10 1/2
L N E R Deferred (£4-8) £4-3
Southern Dutch (19-9) 19-9
London Paris Cement (£127-6) £127-6
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79-9) £79-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 3.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 53 1/8) dol 53 7/8
General Motors (dol 29 7/8) dol 29 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 3/4) dol 28 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 105 1/4) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Business Meagre In Most Sections

LONDON, Jan. 3.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the Stock Exchange, uncertainty regarding the future of American silver policy caused operators to mark time.

Business was consequently meagre in most sections.

Giltedged securities responded to buying by big institution together with some reinvestment inquiry.

Kaffirs held firm.

Japanese hardened.

Silver at fixing rose by three sixteenths to 19 1/4 pence for spot on small offerings and some bear covering. After fixing, America bought at that rate while late in the afternoon, bears rushed to cover bidding, a farthing over the fixed rate on intimation from official quarters that American price of foreign silver will be unchanged at 45 cents per ounce. But sellers were reserved and consequently business was small.

Wall Street opened barely steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Steady After Holidays

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady after holidays. Business was rather limited. In coals quiet conditions prevailed and only limited business was put through. Teas were neglected in miscellaneous section Indian irons opened steady after holidays. Other speculative issues also exhibited slightly steadier tone. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent paper 97/12, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 106/5, four per cent loan 1960/70 113/12 small lot, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 102/9 small odd lot, three per cent 1902 Madras loan 99/3.

Banks:—Reserve 123/8.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat 46, Kalighat Falteni 91; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 101/8 small lot, Shahdara (Delhi) Shaharanpur 14/.

Cottons:—Elgin 1/2; Kesoram 6/7, ex div; New Victoria ord 1/2.

Coals:—Amalgamated Zo, Bengal 4/6 ex div; Bhalgora 5/2, Bokaro and Ramgur 17/8; Burrakur 15/12, Equitable 30/4; Hurriladin 16/4, New Beerbhoom 20/6 ex div; Pench Valley 35/14; Rewa 23/1; Searsole 6/4; South Karanpura 6/12; Talcher 1/10.

Jutes:—Adamjee ord. 9/10; Anglo-India pref 145/6; Auckland 157 ex div; Belvedere pref 147; Champdany 141; Cheviot 136/8; Gourepore pref 133 small lot; Howrah 41/8; Hukumchand pref 105; Kamarhatty 420; Naihati 270 ex div; Presidency 3/6; Reliance 55/4; Union 207 ex div; Standard 227 ex div.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/10; Consolidated tin 6/9 cum div; Indian copper 2/7 ex div; Rhodesia copper 2/3; Dalmia cement ord 10/10 small lot; Reliance Firebricks 11/8; Bengal telephone ord 19/13; Upper Kumna Valley 9/8; Hukumchand steel 11, do defd 2/13; Indian iron and steel 32/7; Indian Malleable Casting ord 6; do defd 2/9; Steel corporation ord 81; Triton Insurance 253/8; Balmer Lawrie 248; B. I. Corporation ord 3/12; Dunlop rubber second pref 101/8; Indian cables 13/8; Indian wood products 24/6; New India Investment 20/8 disc.; Rohtas Industries ord 19/6 Star Trading and Investment ord 26/9; Titaghur paper ord 17/4 ex div; Midnapore Zemindary 81; Bengal timber 172; India General Navigation ord 111/8; Buland 10/8; Carew and Co. 14/8; Mabaswastika ord 100/8; Murree Brewery 12/12; Ramnuggar cane and sugar ord. 8/2.

Teas:—Bishnauth 25/12 cum div.

Debentures:—Seven per cent 1936/51 Mahaswastika sugar 101; three and a quarter per cent 1966/76; Rangoon Municipal 98/4; five per cent Star Trading and Investment 103/10.—A.P.

Land Revenue Remission

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the beginning of October 1937 the Bombay Government issued a leaflet declaring Remission of Land Revenue more than one year old i.e., pertaining to the Revenue years other than 1936-37. The second paragraph of the Leaflet refers to Inami and such other Villages and it says that that the Collectors have been asked to grant remissions of arrears of Government dues payable by Inamdars if the Inamdars grant remissions of rent, etc., to the inferior holders

More than a month has elapsed since the leaflet was published and yet we hear nothing done by Inamdars to that effect. Atleast the Inamdar of our Village—Kadus, Taluka Khed, District Poona has done nothing in this matter,—assuring the remission as the Government desires.

Nearly two hundred villagers of my village and I—who consist of both the farmers and savkars have applied to the Inamdar—Shrimant Nilkanth Balvant Nath at Poona, drawing his attention to the Leaflet and requesting him to give remissions. We are in receipt of no answer yet from him.

Being certain that the Inamdar will do nothing in this matter unless the Government intervenes, we have applied to the Collector of Poona and to the Honourable Member of Revenue through the District Congress Committee, Poona, requesting them to do the needful in the matter, to intervene, and to grant us the remissions as they have given to the Khalsa Villages.—Yours, etc.

NILKANT GAJANAN URSEKAR.

Bombay.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES

(Continued from page 6)

in regard to forest fires? Mr. Murray, Conservator of Forests, S.C., in his administration report for 1904-05 very truly observed:—"Whatever may be said regarding the utility or otherwise of fire-protection in the teak forests of other provinces, there can be no question about it in Kanara In the moisten areas where the team grows best, the forest is so dense that much of it will not burn at all, and in the rest owing to the absence of grass and inflammable undergrowth, a fire runs so lightly over the ground as to do practically no harm In fact an occasional fire probably does good by rendering the conditions more favourable to the regeneration of teak"

Grazing Areas

Though it is true that grazing fees as such have been abolished, the general policy in regard to grazing areas has yet to be decided on and proposals are even made in certain quarters, to adopt the policy of keeping down cattle put to grazing It is clear that in this matter a great deal of ignorance and misunderstanding exists.

It is absolutely forgotten that cattle grazing in forests perform the important function of manuring the forest land and that the provision of sufficient and free grazing for them is a matter of public importance This point was prominently brought out in an authoritative manner in the unanimous report of the Forest Grievances Committee appointed by the U. P. Government in 1921, of which Mr. Wyndham, Commissioner, Kumaun Division, was chairman, and Mr. R. G. Marriot of the Indian Forest Service and Mr. Negi, M.L.C. a non-official, were members

"We have been much impressed" said the Committee, "by the stress which has been laid on the functions which cattle perform in the manuring of land, and it has been shown to us that 'cattle even old and decrepit have their use'; they are carriers and distributors of manure etc"

Free Grazing

The Committee further observed:—"Had it been recognized that the first function of cattle in these hills is to produce and carry manure and that even old and decrepit animals perform this function and that the 'numbers are more important than well-fed herds,' it might have been realised that 'limitation of cattle to a definite' number was a mistake."

For this reason the Committee made the bold proposal that there should be no counting of cattle, no levy of fees, and no restriction on numbers permitted to graze.

Such were the authoritative conclusions unanimously arrived at by a committee which contained a highly experienced administrator, a distinguished Forest Official and a non-official, M.L.C. Any policy connected with grazing in forests should be based on these principles.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL PARTIES

(Continued From Page 6)

against the U.S.S.R. It is led by General Tahaka Kunisige.

The Kokuryukai

The oldest reactionary organization from which have sprung various Fascist groupings, and known as the "Black Dragons", it concerns itself more than any other Japanese organization, with political and military espionage abroad and is led by Toyama Mitsurur.

The Kokuchonsya

Leading Fascist party, which includes the active army and naval officers, led by Baron Hiranuma, chairman of the secret council.

Armed Raid On Money Lender's House

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

A sensation was caused in a village about 15 miles from Lahore when the house of a Sikh money-lender was raided by half a dozen armed men, alleged to be his debtors, with the ostensible purpose of destroying documents to evade the payment of the loan.

Shots were fired, it is alleged, injuring the money-lender's son and another person. An alarm being raised, the raiders made good their escape.

None has been arrested in this connection.—United Press.

Rajputana Students' Conference Concludes

(From A Correspondent)

BEAWAR, Jan. 3.

The Rajputana Students' Conference terminated yesterday and Mr. K. F. Nariman left for Bombay. During his stay at Beawar Messrs. Ghinsulal and Mukut Beharilal were "At Home" to Mr. Nariman, when discussions took place about Congress and States.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan. 3.

P and O s.s. Somali of 3521 reg tons Capt T H Kemp arrived from Rotterdam via Antwerp London Southampton Gibraltar Portsaid Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo.

Turner Morrison s.s. Rizwani of 3306 reg tons Capt J E Leck arrived from Verawal in water ballast.

L Edward's s.s. Ehrenfels of 4763 reg tons Capt G Leitlof arrived from Bremen via Hamburg Antwerp Portsaid and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 3-1-1938.

S S Ozarda (MM) for Rangoon Chittagong Moulmein Mauritius via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports.

S S City of Barcelona (KN) for Liverpool and Manchester via Bedi Bunder Karachi and Partsaid

SAILED

Bombay, Jan. 3.

B I S N s.s. Gharinda of 3212 reg tons Capt J Drummond sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

Scindia Steam s.s. El Madina of 1628 reg tons Capt L J Evans sailed for Jeddah via Kamaran with pilgrims and local cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Nurjehan of 3379 reg tons Capt J F Smith sailed for Singapore in water ballast.

Turner Morrison s.s. Akbar of 2479 reg tons Capt H Morini sailed for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi and Aden with local and same bottom cargo and pilgrims.

B I S N s.s. Barala of 1899 reg tons Capt E Shepherd sailed for Calcutta via Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan. 3.

1 Formosa 3338 Colombo 4-1 L Edwards
2 Somali 3522 Japan 5-1 M M
3 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 7-1-38 Anchor Line
4 Villiarperosa 3621 Karachi 3-1 L Triestino
5 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 9-1 M M
6 Anyo Maru 5741 Karachi 5-1 N Y Kaisha
7 Behar 2910 London 4-1 M M
8 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 4-1 M M
9 Clan Ranold 3379 Navlaki 6-1 J Finlay
12 Kybfels 4785 Karachi 6-1 L Edwards
13 Ozarda 3038 Calcutta 7-1 M M
14 Tairea 3756 Durban 5-1 M M
15 Wolfsburg 3827 Antwerp 5-1 L Edwards
16 C/Barcelona 3524 Karachi 12-1 K Nixon

Victoria Dock

1 Coastcapplle 348 Malabar Coast N F, Merchant S N
7 Barjora 1908 NF NF MM

Prince's Dock

A Akbar 2479 Jeddah 3-1 T Morrison
B Nizam 3334 Calcutta 8-1 T Morrison
D/F Jalaveera 3089 Karachi 4-1 Scindia S N
E F Madina 1628 Jeddah 3-1 Scindia S N
K Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
Q Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf 5-1 M M
N Barala 1899 Calcutta 3-1 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Comorin 20-1-38 J and O S P

FROM HULL

Serbino 5-1-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 5-1-38 Anchor Line

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaird 15-1-38 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Laconia 7-1-38 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Lancred 11-1-38 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 18-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Tsushima Maru 21-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Ranpura 7-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 8-1-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 12-1-38 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 2-1-38 L Edwards
Traunfels 15-1-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Van Buren 20-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
Ensley City 4-1-38 M M

FROM BASRA

Baroda 6-1-38 M M
Vasna 1-1-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 22-1-38 M M
Karania 8-1-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Goalconda 6-1-38 M M
Howra 5-1-38 M M
Jalaratana 6-1-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Vita 6-1-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 15-1-38 P and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Ranpura 8-1-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Pierce 7-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 5-1-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L T.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Comorin 20-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O
Somali 5-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 28-12-37 N Y K
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Mirzapore 9-1-38 M M
Anyo Maru 15-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancomano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 30-12-37 T Morrison
Akbar 3-1-38 T Morrison
El Madina 3-1-38 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA

Vasna 6-1-38 M M
Bandra 5-1 38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 19-1-38 M M
Tairea, 5-1-38, M. M.

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-1-38 M M
Ozarda 7-1-38 M M
Nizam 8-1-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Anyo Maru 5-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Vita 1-1-38 M M
Kybfels 6-1-38 L Edwards

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING RATES.

S S Abkar 30-12-37
S S Bhadravati 30-12-37
S S Dayavat 30-12-37
S S Garenda 30-12-37
S S Victoria 30-12-37
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 31-12-37
S S Kalavati 31-12-37
S S Janaki 31-12-37
S S Vita (boats) 31-12-37
S S Strathnaver (boats) 31-12-37
S S Barala 3-1-38.

EXPORTS.

S S Villar Perosa for Trieste: 30 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 880 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 330 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Genoa: 95 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 185 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents.

For Venice: 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 222 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton Langley.

S S Behar for Marseilles: 1280 bags gr nuts K Devchand; 640 bags gr nut seed The Cotton Agents.

For Jaffa: 40 bales cotton grey yarn M A Ale Abdul Razzak.

For Havre: 60 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 5 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For London: 11 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.

For Hull: 21 bales goat skins D Abraham.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 100 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 1200 pkts myrabollam C Jivanlal; 359 bags gr nut kernel M Rajgor; 720 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 2682 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow: 2580 bags g nut cakes K Devchand; 1364 bags g nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 2560 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Halifax: 500 bags g nut kernel S M Rajgor.

S S Wolfsburg for Hamburg: 13 bags gum T Laxmidas; 6767 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 60 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 165 bales raw cotton Bombay Company; 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 55 bales raw cotton A Podar.

For Antwerp: 6 cases celluloid scrap Cox and Kings (Agents); 336 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Company.

For Gothenburg: 105 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora.

For Beyrouth: 12 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Famagusta: 15 bales cotton piece goods K Gordhandas

S S Somali for Hongkong: 32 bales sharkfins R Dhanji; 25 bales cotton grey yarn D Sassoon; 47 bales grey cotton yarn Pavri Sons; 30 bales grey cotton yarn P K Ashar; 50 bags till seed E Mauji.

For Los Angeles: 94 bags sesame seeds D Abraham.

For Kobe: 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 450 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 100 bales cotton raw A Podar; 2500 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 100 bales cotton raw N Futehally.

IMPORTS

S S Ozarda Agents M Mackenzie from Hongkong: 1849 bdls cassia; 1800 bags refined sugar; 115 casesc preserves; 85 cases torches; 77 cases batteries; 1936 bales American cotton.

From Singapore: 362 bags betelnuts, 1100 bags sago flour; 486 bags rattans.

From Colombo: 4851 bags copra.

From Shanghai: 811 bxs green tea.

From Osaka: 40 cases silk yarn, 150 cases cotton yarn; 51 cases elect goods; 897 cases rayon yarn; 692 cases cotton piece goods; 288 cases glassware, 68 cases staple fibre yarn; 150 cases aluminum circles; 98 cases glass bottles; 99 cases celluloid goods; 65 cases art silk yarn; 30 cases weaving machines; 60 cases nails; 316 cases glass bangles; 50 cases refine campher; 72 cases umbrella furniture; 35 cases buttons.

From Kobe: 132 cases cotton yarn; 40 cases staple fibre yarn; 85 cases rayon yarn; 530 cases cotton piece goods; 61 cases woollen goods, 354 cases cotton and art silk mixed sirting, 272 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 37 cases rayon goods; 250 cts porcelain tiles; 200 bags clay powder; 300 bags calcium carbonate; 166 bags chemical for making shoes; 135 cases glass bangles; 65 cases art silk yarn; 45 pkgs rubber chemicals

From Nagoya: 1083 cases porcelain ware; 308 cases clocks; 60 bales cotton yarn; 50 cases rayon yarn; 189 cases glass bottles; 100 cases crockeryware; 1262 cases tiles.

From Canton: 220 bdls cassia; 92 rolls mattings

From Bangkok: 427 pcs teak boards; 15429 pcs teak scantlings; 162 pcs teak squares; 20755 bdls teak conversions.

S S Pres Polk Agents F F Campbell from San Francisco: 950 bales cotton h d; 1345 bxs apples; 121 cases cnd fruits; 45 bdls cnd asparagus; 33 cases drugs; 35 cases tomote catsup; 75 dms lubg oil; 995 cases grapes.

From Los Angles: 550 bales cotton 60 kgs borax; 40 cases grapes; 300 bales over issue newspapers.

From Singapore: 2227 bags betelnuts; 40 bags gum; 1974 bags sago flour; 141 bdls pineaupies; 135 bdls glucose; 963 bags rattons; 100 bags arcanuts, 247 bags damar batu.

From Hongkong: 65 bales raw silk.

From Manila: 80 cases coconut oil.

From Colombo: 207 bales mattress fibre.

From Sydney: 193 csks tallow; 90 bxs butter.

From Hosart: 243 cases jam; 31 cases deserts.

From Adelaide: 50 csks tallow.

Cotton Operators Await Developments

AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE OF ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS AGAINST BIG BUSINESS

Bombay, Jan 3

On Friday the New York cotton market was inactive and narrow, business being chiefly confined to year-end evening-up with the denunciation of big business by the Administration officials followed very closely, but there was general tendency to await developments.

The market opened quiet with a small liquidation and hedge selling taken by trade shorts and foreign interests. Prices closed at a rise of 3 points to one point down. Spot cotton prices gained 3 points at 8.38c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.50c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market was quiet. Prices reacted on local and scattered preholiday liquidation. The demand was poor and the market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 4.84d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was narrow. Giza futures closed 2 to 13 points up and Uppers closed unchanged to 2 points higher. The Alexandria cotton market was firm and closed at a rise of 11 to 39 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices eased on foreign selling and year-end liquidation with demand to scale down trade price fixing. However the market was quiet and of a holiday character with sentiment adversely influenced by the aggressive attitude of Administration officials against big business.

Sentiment is at present divided with some feeling that any pronounced decline would lessen southern supplies of unpledge cotton to the loan and possibly cause liquidation of long straddle interest here. Meanwhile looking to the New Year the cotton trade is not over optimistic owing to record world supplies and the declining trend of world spinning activity together with the uncertainty over general business outlook. Moreover while it is believed that world supplies of competitive growths are sufficient to check advances of American cotton, it is recognised that there is a ceiling over American cotton as long as large loan supplies remain to be liquidated above the nine cent basis.

COTTON PROBLEM

The President of the New York Cotton Exchange concludes his annual cotton trade review with the following remarks:—

"This record of 1937 merely confirms the obvious truth that the world cotton trade and hence world prices for the staple, are beyond control by any agency whatsoever. It is as impossible to control world production of cotton as to control increase in world population, and there is no agency in the world which can force mankind to use more or less cotton. Since world production and world consumption of the staple are uncontrolable, the idea of controlling world prices for it is wholly unworkable. So far as concerns the United States, any effective limitation of production which makes it profitable for foreign growers to increase their output, or any holding up of prices of American cotton above a parity with prices for foreign growths by such devices as Government loans to growers, merely transfers cotton growing from this country to foreign countries and destroys the principal source of income of the southern states. The sooner these truths are generally recognised, the sooner the south will solve its cotton problems."

LOAN COTTON

"The market is dominated by the steady movement of cotton into the Government loan, which is resulting in an absence of contracts and counteracting another surprisingly large Bureau report, a slow spot demand, and dullness in textiles. Prices have easily been sustained by moderate trade and foreign buying. Washington developments in connection with the Farm Bill are being watched closely, but the numerous proposals are not being given serious consideration, the general belief being that there is little prospect of actual legislation during the present extra session of Congress. Authorities on Washington procedure declare that if both the House and the Senate bills pass immediately and go into conference it will be impossible to reconcile the wide differences into an acceptable form within the remainder of the allotted time.

SMALL OPERATIONS

The daily publication of sales and open interests reveals only small daily operations. New interest is small in the absence of any incentive. Textiles are dull and mills are curtailing output. Little improvement is expected after the holidays. Very little spot business is being arranged either for domestic or export trade. The loan is getting most of the cotton which is moving, the total up to last Thursday being 3,077,000 bales. Farmers are also holding. The situation is still deadlocked and there are no definite evidences of a renewed tendency to trade. Many observers believe that the loan will eventually absorb a large amount, reducing the available supplies proportionately.

RETAIL BUSINESS

Considerable importance is attached to efforts to improve business. The action of securities and retail holiday business are generally satisfactory. Speculation is at a low ebb and sentiment is pessimistic, however, although many believe that cotton will break out of its present rut unexpectedly. There is some nervousness about the possible undoing of straddle operations on Bombay account.

LIVERPOOL OUTLOOK

It is difficult to find a feature in the past week's business. The dead-lock continues, reports of further mill curtailment, and lack of progress with crop control legislation being mainly responsible for the complete lack of interest by the entire cotton trade.

The publication of the usual monthly Bureau report showing a further increase in the already huge production figure failed to stimulate any further interest, and with no increase in pressure to sell, owing to the large percentage of low middling and better grades going into loan, prices are unchanged for the near positions while distants show a small decline on the week.

The latest production figure is 18,746,000 bales, with 16,178,000 bales already ginned, on a yield per acre of 264.6lb. It is difficult to arouse any bullish enthusiasm on these huge figures, but present prices discount all the known bearish factors, while the loan provides a cushion under the market.

DEADLOCK TO CONTINUE

I am afraid that the present deadlock will continue, pending some clarification of the uncertain American outlook.

Egyptian markets have more or less followed American. The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture's second crop estimate showing 11,012,000 cantars (including scarto) against 11,141,000 cantars in the last estimate, was without effect. Uppers show little change while Giza 7 quotations are advanced 6 to 3 points.—"M. G. C."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest	8.28+03
New York March lowest	8.24—01
Liverpool January highest	4.70+05
Liverpool January lowest	4.66+01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Cotton offerings increasing above 8.50 while selling lessens below that level therefore expect narrow markets near future with fluctuations within the indicated range feel purchases should be made around 8 cents.

Expect further improvement account gradually tightening position available supply.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co have received the following cable:—

Garside: World consumption thousands four months ending November compared last season American 4103000 against 4184000, Foreign 5445000 against 5593000, all 9548000 against 9782000. Mill trend adverse America abroad scarcity of contracts in the futures markets.

BULLISH FACTOR

This would be a bullish factor from a speculative point of view if big speculators had been in the market but their absence as well as the fundamentals on which the long interest is based do not allow us to consider it as bullish. On the contrary looking to the present circumstances we see a little fear in it. This fear is that 60 lacs bales in the loan as reported above will have to be marketed in future and even in that, if prices advance fear of the same being marketed in the near future is apparent; while there would be a competition on the advance to sell the remaining 40 lacs bales. Not only that, but if any unforeseen circumstances crop up and if a quarter of that is offered for sale in the market, absence of buyers would be visible depressing the prices and on such decline, other holdings would be pressed for sale either voluntarily or compulsorily. In the absence of short sales, forward markets could only be supported if real consumers or investors enter in. Looking to the situation prevailing in America, it is difficult to say as to what would happen in such a case.

CONCLUSION

We all would wish that the political affairs so confusing in the year 1937 would calm and settle down in the year 1938 but the situation inherited by the New Year only aggravates the confusion. The Sino-Japanese conflict instead of easing in the near future is likely to strain the matters in order to safeguard the interests of the foreigners in China. In Europe, Rumania appears to have taken sides with Italy. A dangerous position is arising in business except the armament trades.

Local market: Our market on Thursday was unfavourably affected by bearish telegraphic reports from America and news of the General Motors having announced to retrench 30,000 workers, Broach A/May declined to Rs. 166/8. Thereafter, market showed an upward trend on the forecast of rain in Sind and Gujarat.

Looking to the reports received by us from a Broach correspondent, the condition of the crop there, is better than the last year. We do not think that any damage would be caused by today's rain, but on the contrary, there is a likelihood of crop being benefited though it may be a week late. Rains in the Central India would cause damage to quality but not the quantity.

READY COTTON MARKET

During the week receipts here have increased. In the next week, receipts in the upcountry centres are expected to increase There is a demand for good quality cotton from the mills. Old crop is being sold in small quantities at low prices. A business of 50,000 bales with Japan is said to have been effected. There is no business from foreign countries. Despite the beginning of the New Season, there is lack of enthusiasm.

POLITICAL CONFUSION

Broach Cotton Crop Better Than Last Year

Messrs. Ratilal and Co have issued the following weekly report:—

After completing A.D. 1937 we enter in the year 1938 A.D. We pray the Almighty that the ensuing year may prove peaceful happy and prosperous to all of us.

It is a rule to review the developments of the year at the end of it; but we know that the developments of markets of the year 1937 regarding business industries on the whole was not such as would create cheerfulness so it is not necessary to go in details.

LONG INTEREST

In our last week's circular we had stated therein that there was an outstanding long interest of 32 1/2 lacs bales in the New York market. It is spread in different deliveries as under:—

December	65,900 bales
January	172,900 bales
March	862,000 bales
May	973,100 bales
July	945,000 bales
October	238,500 bales
All inactive Futures	100 bales
Total	3,257,500 bales

Thus ready cotton to that extent has been withheld. If 450,000 bales of the New Orleans market together with 3 lacs bales of other markets be taken into account of ready cotton withheld against forward purchases would be 40 lacs bales in all. About 50 lacs bales have been pledged into the loan and there is a probability that a further (10 lacs bales will go into the loan) making a total of 60 lacs bales in the loan. Thus in all, one crore of bales from this year's crop are withheld. Uptil now, about 50 lacs bales of American cotton have been consumed during the last five months. So only 30 lacs bales out of a crop of 180 lacs bales now remain to be sold. Looking from this viewpoint, one may feel that there is a

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 3

Following a small change in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 169/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 170/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 170 The undertone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market was closed to-day. The local market fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	171	6	0
Broach J/A	174	8	0
Oomra D/J	155	8	0
Oomra March	154	4	0
Oomra May	155	0	0
Bengal D/J	133	0	0
Bengal March	132	12	0
Bengal May	133	4	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 3.

	Extra. Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	140	138	136	134	
Punjab	140	138	136	134	
Oomra No. 3	162	160	158	156	...
C. P. No. 1	174	172	170	168	..
C. P. No. 2	167	165	163	161	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Bengal Superfine New 141/43
Bengal Fine New 136/38
C. P. 1 New 172/73
C. P. 2 New 163/65
Arvi New 167/68
Berar New 157/58; Old 118/23.
Khandesh New 143/48; Old 118/23.
Jalna/Sailu New 148/48; Old 118/23
Burwah Sanavad Old 118/23
Mathia New 136/38; Old 83/103
Broach Old 158/65
Punjab 4F. New 186/88; +14/16
Punjab 289F. New 242/45; +70/72
Sind 4F. New 185/88 +15/17
Sindh N. T. New 222/24 +50/52
Kampala Old 305/310 Mar/Apr. +132
Manza New 278/80

HOLIDAY IN LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool and Alexandria cotton markets will remain closed on Monday.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	30-12-37	This year.
Khandesh		945
Central India		630
Barsi and Nagar	528	11,632
Hyderabad-Gaorani	450	3,017
Berar	653	35,736
Central Provinces	25	8,842
Total Oomras	1,651	58,802
Dholera	139	6,276
N.-W. Provinces		1,551
Rajputana		162
Sind-Punjab	5,736	158,010
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		8,238
Westerns-Northerns	50	913
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		811
American		40,751
Egyptian, African and Sudan	209	124,448
Comilla Burma and other sorts		770
Total	7,785	402,150

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 23rd Dec.
In full-pressed Bales.

	30-12-37	This year.
Europe	2,971	64,915
Japan and China	800	67,200
Coast Ports	50	24,311
Up-country by Rail		117,238
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		15,450
Total	3,821	289,114

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. Feb. Rs. 112; April Rs. 110; June Rs. 109.
Yarn No. 10 1/2s. Feb. Rs. 128; April Rs. 127; June Rs. 126.
Yarn No. 20 1/2s. Feb. Rs. 165; April Rs. 162; June Rs. 161.

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 31-12-37	5799000	5087000
Receipts Yesterday 31-12-37	24000	5000
Exports to date 31-12-37	3349000	2917000
Stock at Ports 31-12-37	3245000	2879000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-12-37	2656000	2254000
Stock at Liverpool 31-12-37	1102000	882000
Visible Supply 31-12-37	7672000	6662000
Quantity in sight 31-12-37	10240000	9558000
Quantity out of sight 31-12-37	5449000	6148000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 29th December	24.326
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	394,365
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	705.120
Decrease	310,755

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Merchants Association.)
Bombay, Jan 3

		Native Rs. a. p.
KHADI—		
Tata	Per lb.	0 7 0
Textile	"	0 7 9
Bradbury	"	0 7 3
E. D. S. Group	"	0 7 3
Sasoon	"	0 7 3
Century	"	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	"	0 7 9
Simplex	"	0 7 3
Madhusudan	"	0 7 4½
Long Cloth (full weight In 36—38) 92½ 93½—		
Mahal Brand	"	0 10 0
Madari Brand	"	0 9 9
Daud Saheb	"	0 9 9
Hindustan 8605	"	0 10 6
Hindustan 8705	"	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light Weight) No. 5292/5303—		
Kuria	"	0 10 0
Idsu	"	0 10 0
Long Cloth X Quality.—		
Apollo	"	0 9 7½
Century	"	0 9 6
Jam	"	0 10 9
Textile	"	0 9 9
Spring	"	0 9 9
Madhusudan	"	0 9 7½
Victoria	"	0 9 3
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 in.—		
Textile (Hand)	"	0 9 3
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 9 3
Century (Bugal)	"	0 9 1½
Pehlad Siwala	"	0 9 0
Hindustan (Tiger)	"	0 9 6
Western 92 1/2—92 1/2 (Circus Horse)	"	0 9 3
Madhusudan	"	0 9 1½
Tijuri	"	0 9 6
Bharat Mill	"	0 9 0
Sundar	"	0 9 3
Jubil	"	0 8 4½
Hight Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)—		
8851—351	per piece	6 10 0
9821—656	"	6 4 0
1200—181	"	5 13 0
542—352	"	7 3 0
4141—657	"	6 12 0
1400+191	"	6 3 0
548+353	"	7 12 0
9191—658	"	7 3 0
Long Cloth Vegitable—		
Apollo	per lb.	0 8 10½
Idsu	"	0 8 10½
Century	"	0 8 7½
Madhusudan	"	0 8 9
Salita—		
1214 Ids.	"	0 8 6
1215 Madhusudan	"	0 8 6
1215 Sasoon	"	0 8 6
AAA Billi	"	7 6 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 3

President Roosevelt has reduced the price of newly mined silver in the U. S. A. from 77.57 to 64.64 cents per oz. Opinions in London are divided about the probable effect and there is disposition to await U. S. A. Treasury fixing price of foreign silver to-day. The local market opened to-day at 48/10 and ruled quiet with scattered selling. Gold was quiet but steady with a small business.

GOLD

Ready	34	6	6
Posh	34	6	9
Maha	34	6	9

SILVER

Ready	48	7	0
Posh	48	7	0
Maha	48	9	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Yello Metal	39	8	0
Copper Sheets	44	0	0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 6 6
Lowest	35 1 0
Closing	35 4 0
Groundnut Seeds Feb.—	
Opening	30 5 0
Lowest	29 14 0
Closing	30 2 6
Groundnut Seeds May—	
Opening	31 7 0
Lowest	31 2 0
Closing	31 6 0
Cottonseeds January—	
Opening	19 3 0
Lowest	18 11 6
Closing	18 14 3
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	19 12 6
Highest	19 14 3
Lowest	19 10 0
Closing	19 11 9

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

March	87 1/8d.
May	87 3/4d.
July	88 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec. 31.

May	dol 0.89 3/4
July	0.84 3/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-9.
Shipment Feb.-Mar. Rs. 5-14-6.
Shipmsnt April-June Rs. 5-15-6.
Kesar (new crop) Rs. 11-12.
Saraya (old crop) Rs. 11-3.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 31.

March	2.26—2.
May	2.27—1.
July	2.28 unchgd.
September	2.29—1.

Total Electric Output

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

52nd Week (ended 30th December).—

1935	11,629,500
1936	11,080,700
1937	13,970,500
Total for year (1st Jan. to 31st Dec).—	
1935	574,838,600
1936	558,400,500
1937	661,896,000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 151 March 150 May 154 July 152 October 159 at cross rate 4.99 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 170 Liverpool May 1938 4.75 Rs. 36 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 173/2 Liverpool July 4.78 Rs. 34 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 170 New York May 8.34 Rs. 15 at cross rate 4.99 3/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 173/2 New York July 8.42 Rs. 13 3/4 at cross rate 4.99 3/4

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 3

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
4 per cent 1947 103/8
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 105
6 per cent 1940/43 108
5 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/9

TAX FREES.

per cent 1953/63 112/4
per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/6
3 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

per cent B P I 1974 110
4 per cent N Deb 1974 109
3 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper was quiet to-day. Next settlement quotes Rs. 97/12 and the current Rs. 97/13/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 3

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266
Bank's buying T T 263 7/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,103
Bank's buying T T 1,123

JAPAN—
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN
Bank's selling D D 92 3/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99 3/4 31st ultimo
Japan London 1/2 3rd instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 3rd instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 3rd instant
Java London 8.95 3/4 3rd instant
London Paris 147.28 1st instant
London Belgium 29.46 1/2 1st instant
London Switzerland 21.61 1/2 1st instant
London Berlin 12.41 1/2 1st instant
London Stockholm 19.40 1st instant
London New York 4.99.80 1st instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 1st instant
London Italy 95.00 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-6 1st instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 18 7/8 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 45 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 1st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Wheat	4.295 Cwts.
Linseed	4.884 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,534 Cwts.
Groundnuts	41,655 Cwts.
Castorseed	50 Cwts.
Rice	18,535 Cwts.
Myrabollams	6,430 Cwts.
Cottonseed	21,227 Cwts.
Mowraseed	209 Cwts.
Gram	1,085 Cwts.
Joowar	378 Cwts.
Barley	1,357 Cwts.
Bajree	3,547 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	201 Cwts.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 31

Broach A/M 1938 opening 169 3/4 highest 170 3/4 lowest 169 3/4 closing 170 5/8
Broach J/A opening 173 1/4 highest 174 lowest 173 1/4 closing 173 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 153 3/4 highest 154 lowest 153 3/4 closing 154
Oomra March opening 153 highest 153 lowest 153 closing 153
Oomra May opening 153 3/4 highest 153 3/4 lowest 153 3/4 closing 153 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 131 3/4 highest 132 1/4 lowest 131 3/4 closing 132 1/4
Bengal March opening 132 highest 132 1/4 lowest 132 closing 132 1/4
Bengal May opening 131 3/4 highest 131 3/4 lowest 132 1/4 closing 132 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-1-38) Rs. 6
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31 3-38) Rs. 12 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 19 3/4

Drop In Tata Steel Shares

ABSENCE OF ANY SUPPORT

Cotton Textile Shares Steady

BOMBAY, January 3.

The local share Bazar is responding to easier Wall Street advices ruled easy to-day. There was an utter absence of any important support and prices declined.

Later on there was scattered short covering which resulted in a small rally from the low level reached, but there was restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range during the last hour.

The general feeling was shaky and although a section believes that the market being liquidated is likely to improve but in view of a fresh drive against monopolies, buyers are confident. It being month-end transfer day, there was fair amount of budly business at moderate differences.

Tata Steel shares suffered a heavy drop but Cotton Textile shares ruled steady with a restricted turnover. The undertone of the market seems easy and prices look like easing further.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 940, and improved to Rs. 960 before closing at Rs. 955 Century Mills changed hands at Rs. 235. Central Indias were steady at Rs 262 and Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 348. New Great Mill shares opened easy at Rs. 267, but improved to Rs. 280. Simplex shares changed hands at 92 and Swadeshi Mills came in business at Rs. 253.

Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 143-4 and Andhras were quoted at Rs. 1,492-8 with a little business. Hydros were quiet at Rs. 153-12 and Trams eased off to Rs. 118-12 Powers were done at Rs. 1.420.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,210 which was the highest level and soon collapsed to Rs. 1,155 which proved to be the lowest as short covering helped a rally to Rs. 1.180 and finally closed at Rs. 1,172-8 Ordinary shares opened at Rs 268 and after declining to Rs. 262 closed at Rs. 262. Bombay Burma Y. D. opened at Rs. 662 and declined to Rs. 643-12.

BOMBAY, Jan. 3.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	367	8
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	955	0
100 CENTURY	235	0
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	262	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1.E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	138	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	188	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	66	4
100 Khatau (Rs 3)	123	2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	348	12
250 Laxmi (Rs 12-8)	565	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250 Model	53	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	280	0
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	253	12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	9
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	92	8
100 SWADESHI (Rs 5)	253	12
100 Swan	105	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440	0
1000 Western (Rs 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	29-8	
500 Imperial (Rs 30)	1,582	8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	385	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	125	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5-8	
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	143	4
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	900	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	14
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	41-12	
200 Oriental (125)	4425	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	6
ELECTRIC.		
100 Anm. Old	142	8
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1492	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	118	12
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	215	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	195	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	153	12
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1420	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100 C Province	98	0
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	762	8
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	12
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-8)	2-7-6 XD	
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	32	12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	52	0
30 Tata Steel Dfd. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,172	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	266	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 3

Bombay Dyeing (950) 940 945 942 947 940 961 957 955
Century (233/12) 235 236 235
Central Ind (261/4) 258 263 262
Kohin (348/2) 347 348
New Great (275) 267 277 280
Simplex (93/12) 93 92
Swadeshi (250) 248 250 253/12
Associated Cement (143/8) 142 143 142/8 143/8 143 143/4
Andhra (1507/8) 1492/8
Tata Hydro (154/6) 154/1 153/12
Tata Power (1425) 1420 1415 1420
Tram Ord (120) 119/6 118/12
T Steel Defd (1235) 1210 1180 1155 1170 1160 1180 1175 1172/8
T Steel Ord (275) 268 262 264 263 270 266
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (165) 165 166
Bellapur (170/10) 167 163 165/10
B Steam (255) 255
B Burma (686/4) XD 662 640 642 646 643/12

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars.

Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	56
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	18
Amr Super Power	1 1/4
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	36
Electric Bond Common	9
American Tel and Tel	144 1/4
Western Union Telg	24 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio Railway	10
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway	33
New York Central Railway	17
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	83
Continental Motor	1 1/4
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	96
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	51
Ludlum Steel	16
United S Steel	54
United S Smelting	59
Youngstown Sheet	38
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/2
General Motors	30
General Electric	41 1/4
Union Carbide	73 1/2
Socony Oil	14 3/4
Amr Tob B	63
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	26 3/4
Curtis Wright	4
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	96
Const Mining and Smelting	55

Waiting market. Turnover 780,000 shares. Carloadings down 100,000 units.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	345	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	165	10
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	255	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	643	12 XD
50 D. Conty. (Rs. 8)	222	8XD
8sh Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	5
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	99	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141	4
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	670	0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	80	0
15 Scindia	22	2
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	543	12
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1547	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166	6
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12

DEBENTURES.

3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	106	14
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	53	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1938

IF YOU WANT:-
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India's Quota In Science Branches

Has Won International Recognition

Viceroy Pays Tribute In Inaugural Address At Science Congress

CALCUTTA, January 3.

In the course of his speech at the opening of the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Science Congress, to-day, the Viceroy said:—

The choice of Calcutta as the meeting place is particularly appropriate. For it was here that the first inaugural meeting of the Association was held in 1914, in the rooms of the then Asiatic Society of Bengal which, if I may quote Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee's words, has been throughout its long career the principal source of inspiration in the organization and advancement of scientific research of every description in this country.

Success Of Association

I cannot pass on without paying a tribute to the success with which the Association has fulfilled the objects for which it was founded. Since the early seventies of the last century young Indians began to interest themselves in science and to proceed abroad, on what then constituted brave ventures for many of them, to learn science.

With the consequent increasing scientific activities in India the want was felt of an institution which would organize meetings of workers in different branches of science and enable them to exchange ideas, to establish those personal contacts which are so helpful In furthering scientific activity, to formulate policies for the furtherance of the cause of science and to bring its needs and services to the notice of those who are in a position to help in the attainment of its objectives.

The objects with which the Indian Science Congress Association was founded were three-fold, firstly, to encourage research and to publish the results amongst scientific workers in India: secondly, to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship: thirdly, to promote public interest in science.

These aims have been magnificently fulfilled. Let me give one example which will demonstrate the progress that has been made. At the first meeting of the Association there were five sections, namely, chemistry, physics, geology, botany and ethnology; the membership was 109, and 31 papers were notified for reading.

At this year's Conference there are thirteen sections, a membership of more than 1,600, and 800 papers have been notified for reading.

There are to be 22 discussions within individual sections and 10 joint discussions on programmes which concern more than one section. You will agree, I am sure, that this is a development the significance of which calls for no emphasis. No one will deny, I think, that the Association, with its annual meetings at various centres throughout India, has done work of the utmost value in the impetus which it has given to scientific research throughout the country, and in the assistance which it has lent, by stimulating close and constant collaboration between scientific workers, in the rationalising—if I may use a convenient word—of scientific work in India and the elimination of the risks of mutual ignorance and needless duplication of effort.

Systematic Work

The Association too has rendered most useful service in bringing Indian scientists before the world outside by creating conditions for systematic presentation of their work. For this India owes the Association no inconsiderable debt of gratitude.

India to-day can claim not a few scientists, the originality of whose contributions in different branches of science have won for them international recognition, and I feel myself that the presence of so many eminent scientists from abroad at these celebrations sets the seal of international recognition upon the position to which science in India has now attained.

Future Of Science In India

We are entitled, I think, to feel that the future of science in India is full of encouragement. India has demonstrated beyond question that she possesses men of capacity, with the will to labour; and if in this country we have workers prepared and equipped to take their place amongst those who today in every continent are engaged, whether in pure or in applied science, in advancing the frontiers of human knowledge, it is very evident that India affords

(Continued on page 8 Col 6)

Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose conversing with Dr. S. G. Patwardhan of Hanuman Vyayam Shala of Amraoti at Bhulabhai's residence during the Congress Working Committee meeting.

TOWARDS UNITY IN TRADE UNIONISM

A. I. T. U. C. And N. F. T. U. To Combine

NEW Delhi ,Jan. 3.

Steps have been taken to give effect to the decision reached at the All-India Trade Union Congress Session here regarding the unification of the two existing All-India Trade Union bodies. A joint meeting of what is known as the Negotiations Committees representing the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Union was held to-day in this connection.

Mr. Sibnath Bannerjee, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Mr. Nimbkar, Mr. Shivrao and Mr. E. R. Kalappa attended. In view of the fact the All-India Trade Union Congress has accepted in toto the unity proposals of the National Federation of Trade Unions, a recommendation was made that the General Secretary of the National Federation of Trades union should immediately apply for affiliation to the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The meeting also recommended a central place like Nagpur, as the venue of the special session of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be convened at an early date, preferably during the coming Easter Holidays.

It is understood, this session will elect office bearers of the combined central organisation on the basis of the constitution of the National Federation of Trades Unions which was accepted at its session yesterday by the All-India Trade Union Congress.—A.P.

SOCIALISTS' SUCCESS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

After a nightlong sitting, the All-India Trade Union Congress session concluded, amidst great enthusiasm, the main cause of which was the election of President and General Secretary for the year.

Both the offices were secured by the Congress Socialist Party. Dr. Sureshchandra Bannerjee, M.L.A., Bengal, and Mr. B. K. Mukerjee, M.L.A., (U.P.), Secretary of the East Indian Railwaymen's Union, were elected President and General Secretary respectively, defeating Mr. Kalinath Sen and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.—A. P.

TEXTILE STRIKE IN PAPANASAM MILLS

Over Six Thousand Workers Effected

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

News is received here that over 6,000 workers of the Papanasam textile mills have again gone on strike since yesterday.—A. P.

SUGAR FACTORIES CONTROL IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

The latest U. P. Official Gazette publishes the United Provinces Sugar Factories Control Act, 1937, which will be in force till January 30, 1941.

By this Act the Governor will appoint an Advisory Committee for the Province or any area specified. There will be established for the United Provinces a Sugar Control Board. The Governor will appoint inspectors for the purpose of this Act. There is licensing of factories and regulation of cane price. —United Press

Allahabad Civic Addresses

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

At a special meeting of the Allahabad Municipal Board held this evening it was resolved that civic addresses of welcome be given to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who will come to Allahabad on January 4, and the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, who will come on January 9.—United Press.

A.-I. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Masani's Efforts To End "Impasse" Fail: Call For Fresh Session

MADRAS, January 2.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. M. R. Masani, who presided over the third All-India Students' Conference here yesterday, declaring the proceedings of the Conference and also those of the All-India Students' Council invalid:—

"At a late stage in the proceedings yesterday my attention was drawn by the delegates to certain clauses of the Constitution of the All-India Students' Federation and points of order were raised as to the right of the delegates from several provinces to participate in the proceedings. I ruled them out since all except two Provincial Federations were in default, having not paid their delegation fees. They could not, according to the terms of the Contitution be permitted to participate in the Conference.

EFFORTS FAIL

Till late last night and this morning I have tried to find a way out of the 'impasse' by appealing to the good-will of the various parties and sections among the delegates with a view to reach unanimity and eliminate all points of controversy and contest. I regret to say I have failed in my efforts and nothing, therefore, remains for me but to declare the proceedings of the Conference as well as those of the All-India Students' Council including the election of the Working Committee invalid.

CALL FRESH SESSION

I would request the old Working Committee and its General Secretary, Mr. Prem Narain Bhargava, who are only duly elected organs of the All-India Students' Federation, to convene a fresh Conference at an early date and see that the Conference is duly constituted in accordance with the constitution of the All-India Students' Federation."

EXECUTIVE SUPPORTS MASANI

The Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation represented by members from Bombay, United Provinces, Bengal, Punjab and Delhi met.

The Committee endorsed the ruling of Mr. Masani in the matter of declaration of the proceedings of the Conference invalid and decided to convene a fresh conference at a suitable place at an early date according to the Articles of the Constitution of the All-India Students' Federation.—United Press.

It is understood that the Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of Mr. S. Kamesam, Timber Development and Wood Preservation Officer, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, as Forestry Expert in the University of Travancore for a period of three years.

Haripura Congress Exhibition

Santiniketan Artist Supervises Construction

VITHALNAGAR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Shankarlal Banker was here to have a look at the construction of the exhibition, which is nearing completion. It is expected that the work would be completed by the 10th of January.

Mr Nandalal Bose, the Santiniketan Artist, who has come for making decoration arrangement, has already designed the gates for the exhibition and is personally supervising the construction of these and other gates. The main gate of the exhibition will be 30 ft. in height and will be made of bamboos and village-made chatais. Nanda Babu has brought with him paintings illustrating the various handicrafts practised in the country and these will be put upon the pillars and the sides adjoining at suitable places designed for the purpose.

Vithalnagar as a whole is rapidly taking shape under the able supervision of Mr. Ramdas Gulatee who planned and carried out the construction of Tilaknagar at Faizpur last year.

The construction of the ordinary kitchen is nearing completion. Mr. Ravjibhai Patel is busy making arrangements for giving every comfort possible. He is touring Kheda District at present enlisting volunteers for the kitchen.

POOR VILLAGERS' GIFTS.

Mr. Ravishankar Vyas has already collected 4,000 maunds of hand-pounded rice from the peasantry of Surat District and is moving in the untapped villages of Barodi Taluka, in order to finish the quota of 5,000 maunds. He is receiving small but thrice precious gifts of five pounds of rice from poor people, which put us in mind of the supreme gift received by Anathapindada for Buddha and of the widow's mite.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai the General Secretary and other prominent workers are busy enrolling members of the Reception Committee and the response is very encouraging.

The Construction Committee under the guidance of Mr. Sanmukhlal Shah, a veteran of Bardoli, has arranged to purchase from Sagvada timber and bamboos, which came to Vithalnagar gaily floating down the Tapti. These, as well as bamboos and palm leaf mats for the roofs, walls and floors are all village products.

Out of the three bazars, which have been planned, the construction of the Western bazar is now complete. Mr. Lakshimidas Ashar who is in-charge of bazar arrangements, has received advance rents for all the shops there, which have been reserved for merchants hailing from various parts of India.—United Press.

APPEAL TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

For Equipment For Hospital At Haripura

VITHALNAGAR, Jan. 2.

The General Secretary, Reception Committee of the Haripura Congress, appealing to the Chemists and Chemical Works writes:—

"Every lover of the country is aware that the next session of the Indian National Congress is going to be held at Haripura in Bardoli Taluka, District Surat, in February, 1938. The Reception Committee expects on this occasion a concourse of several lakhs of National pilgrims, amongst whom there will naturally be many cases requiring medical attention. Even now over 1,200 men are busy constructing Vithalnagar, the Congress Camp on the south bank of the sacred Tapti, and a small hospital has already been opened for them. This hospital will have to be enlarged from day to day, until it assumes the dimensions of a first-class hospital during the Congress session.

APPEAL TO DRUGGISTS.

In equipping this hospital with the necessary drugs, chemicals and surgical and hospital appliances the Reception Committee confidently expects to receive generous assistance from chemical works and chemists all over the country.

The proprietors of chemical works and druggist's firms are, therefore, requested to send without delay large consignments of medical, surgical and hospital accessories to the General Secretary of the Reception at Station Madhi, Tapty Valley Railway.—United Press.

Dohad Delegates For Haripura

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, Jan. 2.

The following have been elected to the executive of the Dohad Congress Committee Messrs. Sukhdeo Trivedi, Mr. Harilal Shah, Mr. Ishverlal Vaidya, Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, Mr. Ramanlal Kadakia and 6 others. The Committee over and above will consist of Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, (Socialist) Mr. L. Shrikant, Mr. Naik and Mr. Vaniker, delegates to the Haripura Congress.

Haripura Delegates From Karachi

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Thirteen delegates to the Haripura Congress have been so far returned unopposed. The remaining seven seats will be contested on January 9 by about 20 candidates, including 14 for the 4 seats allotted to Karachi. No nominations have been so far submitted to the A.I.C.C. for the Congress Presidentship.—A.P.

ASSAM NOMINATIONS.

GAUHATI, Jan. 3.

Mr. Sidhinath Sarma, General Secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, informs the Associated Press that the following nominations have been made for the presidentship of the Haripura Congress session:—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Khan Abdul Gafar Khan.

The Provincial Congress is meeting on January 16 next to elect the president. All Assam delegates to the Haripura Congress will meet at Gauhati.—A. P.

It is understood that the Government of Travancore have sanctioned the creation of a Revenue Reserve Fund with a credit of Rs. 12,00,000 from the revenue surplus of 14.79 lakhs. of 1936/37 (1112 M.E.).

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — **"TERROR KEEP"**

WADE AND DONAVAN ARE DOWNSTAIRS, SHASTA!--- QUICK!- CALL TO THEM, OR I PULL THE TRIGGER!
I - I--- ALL RIGHT---
WADE! DONAVAN!---HELP! UPSTAIRS! HELP!
IT'S SHASTA!-- SHE'S UPSTAIRS-- COME ON, WADE!
DONAVAN! SLOW UP!
DONAVAN IGNORES HIM, BUT DIRECTLY IN HIS PATH, A THIN BLACK THREAD STRETCHES ACROSS THE STAIRS---WHAT DOES IT MEAN?
11-27
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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